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Citing U.S. Vote, Angola Says It Has Self-Defense Right

LISBON — Angola said Wednesday that conditions have been created for it to invoke a UN Charter provision giving countries under attack the right to "individual or collective self-defense."

The official Angolan news agency, quoting a Cabinet statement, did not specify whether the government meant that it believed it could call in the help of outside countries. Cuba has troops stationed in Angola.

The Cabinet statement, issued in Luanda, said the United States' veto of a UN Security Council resolution condemning South Africa's incursion into Angola had created conditions for Angola to fall back on Article 51 of the UN Charter, the news agency reported.

Article 51 guarantees the right of countries under armed attack to "individual or collective self-defense" until the Security Council has taken measures "to maintain international peace and security."

In a related matter, the United States announced Wednesday that it would boycott an emergency session Thursday of the UN General Assembly on South-West Africa (Namibia), but later reversed itself, saying it would participate.

A spokesman for the U.S. Mission to the United Nations said that, since the issue will be debated in the assembly's regular session

starting Sept. 15, "we see no reason to participate in a debate on it now." Later, however, a U.S. spokeswoman said that there had been "a misunderstanding," and that the United States would participate in the emergency session.

The United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany have been trying for three years to achieve an independence plan for Namibia. Foreign ministers of the group are expected to meet at the United Nations on Sept. 24 to discuss proposals aimed at meeting South Africa's objections to the plan through constitutional guarantees for Namibia's white minority.

Meanwhile, South Africa on Wednesday identified the Soviet soldier it claims to have captured during its incursion into Angola as Sgt. Maj. Nikolay Feodorovich Pestretsov.

He was captured last week when South African forces ambushed a joint Angolan-guerrilla convoy about 30 miles (48 kilometers) inside Angola, a Defense Ministry spokesman said in Cape Town.

The Soviet Union remained silent on South Africa's announcement, and Western diplomats in Moscow said the country would probably await proof of the claim before acting.

The South African Defense Ministry spokesman also said two lieutenant colonels were among

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Dutch Dumping Draws Protest

Dutch police vans on Wednesday escorted a truckload of nuclear waste, packed in concrete, from a nuclear research center at Petten to the IJmuiden harbor. Near Petten, police dragged demonstrators off the road leading to the research center; one policeman was hurt. A ship was to take the waste, and additional waste picked up in Belgium, to a dumping site off the Spanish coast.



United Press International

Russians Institute Rationing Poor Harvest, Poland Cited

By Dusko Doder Washington Post Service MOSCOW — Soviet authorities have quietly reinstated a system of informal food rationing here in a precautionary move to prevent food shortages expected as a result of this year's poor harvest.

Well-informed sources said Communist Party members had been told in closed meetings that urgent and discreet measures will have to be taken to preserve the available food supplies.

Grain, dairy products and potatoes appear to have been the principal victims of an unseasonably hot and dry summer. This in turn has again led to meat shortages.

The grain harvest is now expected to yield no more than last year's disappointing 190 million tons — meaning the country has below 40 million to 50 million tons below its 1978 harvest of 236 million tons every year since then.

Food Shipped to Poland The precautionary austerity measures are also believed to be linked to Soviet food shipments to Poland. This has not been mentioned publicly here. But the Polish newspaper Trybuna Ludu reported a week ago that the Soviet Union was sending frozen fish, canned goods, cooking oil and other commodities. Polish officials said these emergency shipments also include substantial quantities of grain.

According to the sources, a Soviet Central Committee letter read to local party organizations called for the strict implementation of a rationing system that has long been disregarded. It allows a person to buy no more than four pounds of meat or one chicken, four pounds of bread, one pound of butter and one pound of cheese during one shopping trip.

Last week, managers of retail stores in Moscow told their personnel that these regulations must be strictly observed and that violators would suffer severe penalties.

There are no visible indications in Moscow of food scarcities except that meat has been in short supply. The supplies at the city's farmers market — where farmers are allowed to sell the produce and meat from their small private plots — has been very good all summer.

Worse in Provinces In provincial centers, however, the situation is reported to be much worse than in Moscow and Leningrad, both of which receive special priority for consumer goods. Westerners returning from trips to smaller cities have reported almost a complete absence of meat.

Some Soviet observers said the new rationing of the basic commodities was directed against tens of thousands of people from the provinces who flock each weekend to the main cities to buy large quantities of food.

But Western observers here believe that the poor harvest and the continued Polish crisis make it imperative for the Kremlin to begin hoarding its food resources well in advance of what is expected to be another period of inevitable scarcities this winter.

U.S. Is Seeking Tighter Checks On Arms Limit

By Leslie H. Gelb New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has told the Soviet Union that new and far-reaching changes in inspection and verification would be "required" to underpin possible future agreements on strategic arms and medium-range missiles in Europe, according to administration officials.

In a meeting on Aug. 21, Eugene V. Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, told Aleksandr A. Bessmertnykh, charge of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, in effect, that on-site inspection and provision of information on demand would be necessary ingredients of future accords.

Moscow has generally opposed such demands in the past on the grounds that they constituted an intrusion into Soviet society and a pretext for spying. According to the administration officials, however, Mr. Bessmertnykh did not even make the usualistic objections to Mr. Rostow.

The administration is waiting for a reply to the proposal to begin informal meetings on the subject of verification.

[State Department spokesman Dean Fisher denied Wednesday that the United States sought on-site inspection. Reuters reported from Washington, "The issue of on-site inspection did not come up in that discussion," Mr. Fisher told reporters.

[He said U.S. and Soviet negotiators discussed "cooperative measures" for verifying compliance with arms control pacts. He declined to be specific.]

"National Technical Means" Mr. Rostow was also said to have proposed exchanges on the subject of "strategic doctrine," including issues such as planning to "right-market" weapons and "near-strike" capabilities.

Virtually all arms control agreements are policed by what is called "national technical means," a combination of spy satellites with photographic and radar capability and listening posts with electronic and other sensors.

These were deemed by intelligence experts to be sufficient to monitor agreements that merely limited numbers of weapons. The satellites could see and count missile silos, submarine construction bays and bombers at airfields. But intelligence experts do not consider these capabilities good enough to monitor the limitations now being discussed for the negotiations on medium-range missiles in

Europe and on strategic nuclear missiles and bombers. For these negotiations, and particularly the talks on strategic arms, the administration officials are considering trying to limit what they call the "destructive power" of missiles, including lifting power, megatonnage, and numbers of warheads.

It is more difficult to verify capabilities and characteristics of weapons systems than numbers of weapons. Also, as the United States and the Soviet Union begin to deploy small and mobile systems like the Cruise missile, even counting will become difficult.

Officials said Mr. Rostow told Mr. Bessmertnykh that there would be three verification requirements for future agreements:

• That specific limitations be designed so that they could be verified.

• "Cooperative measures" such as on-site inspection, designation of production facilities, and exchanges of information on demand.

• "Baseline data" to be exchanged so that the sides could agree with confidence on exactly what was being limited.

Since the arms control talks began in the 1950s, Moscow has resisted these demands. In recent years, though, there have been signs of a softening in the Soviet stance.

The Threshold Test Ban Treaty, signed in 1974 but still unratified, limited underground nuclear tests to the equivalent of 150,000 tons of TNT. For the first time, Moscow and Washington agreed to exchange data on their nuclear weapons programs and to limit testing to specific places to assist verification.

In the related Treaty on Peaceful Nuclear Explosions signed in 1976 but still unratified, the two parties agreed not only to exchange information to enhance confidence in the size of the explosion, but also to allow for observers and actual access to the sites of the explosions.

In both the first treaty limiting strategic arms and the second and unratified one, known as SALT-1 and SALT-2, the Russians provided considerable data on their forces.

Brezhnev Plans Bonn Visit United Press International BONN — Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev will visit Bonn at the end of September, a government spokesman said Wednesday. He said the date of Mr. Brezhnev's arrival will be announced later.

Washington Languishes as Power Brokers Take a Vacation

By David Lamb Los Angeles Times Service WASHINGTON — These are still the dog days of the Washington summer. The heat comes up with the dawn and hangs on all day, thick and breathless as sauna steam, stealing the lifeblood of a city that thrives on high political drama.

The humidity and the temperature climb in tandem and by the time the morning newspaper arrives, the crickets chirping has swelled to a full-volume chorus. It is another doldrum day—the capital belongs to hordes of tourists, and the power brokers who give it purpose and energy are gone.

The business of Washington, of course, is government, and the marrow of government is power. Lose the people who exercise that power, and there remains only a lifeless city, a political skeleton slumbering in the hot, humid summertime. To find these people these days, you do not use a Washington telephone directory.

President Reagan is off riding horseback and chopping wood in California, a land many Washingtonians refer to simply as "The West," as though it were some kind of frontier or alien planet. The 535 members of Congress and most of their 18,000 staff members are lost somewhere in the outer reaches of America. But when Mr. Reagan returns on Thursday, the beat will pick up again.

External Forces The thousands of lobbyists have slipped out of town, too, and except for the State Department, which moves to the beat of external forces, no one even pretends that there is an ounce of directed activity or a whiff of worthwhile gossip anywhere in Washington.

"Washington is more prone to gossip than any place I've ever seen," said Edwin Meese 3d, counselor to the president. "The who-did-what-to-whom-and-when, all that sort of thing, which really has no

impact on the ultimate decision or on what really happened. I'm surprised with the almost obsessive absorption in that kind of internal detail here."

This is a town where cab drivers talk politics, not sports, and people casually mention the name Al, just assuming you know they are speaking of Alexander M. Haig Jr., the secretary of state. Take that away and move the seat of power to California for the month of August and a few

Al Ullman, for instance, who represented Oregon in Congress from 1957 to 1980, used to make the obligatory trips back home every August, as do all congressmen, but Oregon was not really home. The Democratic congressman did not even have a house there, and his true constituency was in Capitol Hill. When he was defeated for re-election — after finally purchasing a house in Oregon as a matter of political expediency — he did not

not everyone works 12- and 14-hour days. "I even got to the supermarket at 11 one Tuesday morning instead of running in at 9 p.m. in a panic to get home and feed the children. There were three or four other people there, just poking around like me, comparing prices, seeing what was new. I dropped a box of frozen peas. A nice white-haired man bent down and handed them back with a big smile and you could tell he was finding out how the rest of the world lives."

The "nice white-haired man" was John B. Anderson, the former Illinois congressman who had just lost his independent bid to become president of the United States. Probably, in no other American city do more people work longer hours for some undefined reward other than money. Although the legions of aimless bureaucrats may pour out of their offices at the stroke of 5 p.m., the people with power start their days at breakfast meetings and end them at cocktail parties.

One of the Senate's hardest taskmasters, Sen. William Brock, gets up at 5:30 every morning to work and usually does not leave his office until the night-time janitors have taken over the Dirksen Office Building. So, was the Wisconsin Democrat catching a few days off this August? "Oh, no," said an aide. "He never takes vacation."

"For the workaholic, vacations can be a depressing experience," said Steven Wolin, a Washington psychiatrist. "Their reason for being is soon cut out from under them. They're left with a real emptiness."

"Washington workaholic gobbles a person up but is very rewarding. Workaholics are seemingly at the top of power. Their public attention and public gratification. They are more comfortable in achievement-oriented arenas such as Washington provides where you can overinvest in success."

losing the 'Perks' "The day we lost the election, he just turned away and pretended he didn't see me. He never changed the light for me again. So you lose the 'perks' but being out of power lets you discover what it's like to live a normal life. You forget that

It becomes Las Vegas without crap tables, the New York Philharmonic without violins

days of September, and you rob Washington of its excitement, its raison d'être. It becomes Las Vegas without crap tables, the New York Philharmonic without violins, baseball played in an empty stadium.

"When the National Security Council starts meeting in Los Angeles, you know you're seeing a sign of the times," said a British diplomat. "I mean, the Washington Establishment always thought that the decision-making process inherently belonged to Washington."

"What happens if Haig and all those people find out that there's civilization west of the Rockies and actually like all the wonderful things in California and decide to stay? Can you imagine how threatening that thought is to the Old Guard in the East?"

The diplomat, of course, was not entirely serious. But Washington does have a way of isolating itself from life beyond the Potomac, of operating in a bureaucratic vacuum that turns a deaf ear to mumbblings from the hearthland. It is a company town that functions on crisis and produces policy and, if you are part of the machinery, it is difficult to imagine that any place else really counts quite as much.

leave Washington. Like so many others who have known the pleasures of power, he had become wedded to the town. Once chairman of the powerful Ways and Means Committee, he now does consulting work out of a small office and sometimes has to spell his last name when leaving telephone messages with secretaries. Washington is like that, casting the losers into a sort of endless season of Augusts, replacing them with new stars who have crossed the Potomac to oil the gears of government.

"Every time the cop outside the Longworth Building saw me coming, he'd say hello and press the pedestrian button so I could get across Independence Avenue," said one of Mr. Ullman's former researchers, an unemployed and unremunerated Democrat.

Albert Speer in a 1973 photograph

by the party leader's plans, particularly for rebuilding Berlin. "For the commission to do a great building, I would have sold my soul like Faust," Mr. Speer said. "Now I had found my Mephistopheles. He seemed no less engaging than Goethe's."

In 1934, he was appointed Hitler's architect as well as the official in charge of government construction. Among his early projects was a stadium in Nuremberg, party headquarters in Munich and the chancellery in Berlin.

In the early war years, Mr. Speer, who had the rank of a colonel in the SS, supervised the building of air-raid shelters and arms factories. In February, 1942,

55 Leftists Executed in Iran; Interim Premier Is Backed

The Associated Press BEIRUT — The Iranian regime has executed 55 more leftist opponents and sentenced 44 persons to public flogging for economic crimes, the state media reported Wednesday.

Meanwhile, the Majlis (parliament) gave an overwhelming vote of confidence to Ayatollah Mohammed Reza Mahdavi Kani, who was nominated as interim premier to replace the assassinated Mohammed Javad Bahonar. The vote for Ayatollah Kani was 178 to 10 with eight abstentions, the official Pars news agency said.

Later Wednesday, the 50-year-old Shiite Moslem leader, who was interior minister in Mr. Bahonar's Cabinet, presented his own Cabinet, mostly inherited from his predecessor.

His quick confirmation and presentation of a new Cabinet dramatized the clergy's effort to fill the power vacuum created by the assassinations of Mr. Bahonar and President Mohammed Ali Rajai in a bomb blast at the premier's office Sunday.

Khomeni Student Ayatollah Kani, who studied theology under Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, represented Iran's leader on the main ruling committee set up after the February, 1979, revolution.

He held a succession of posts in revolutionary institutions, culmi-

the Islamic leadership, he is not a member of the ruling Islamic Republican Party and is not known for the tough and uncompromising speeches characteristic of clergy-men within the party.

As premier, he will join Majlis speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani and Chief Justice Musavi Ardebili, both founding members of the party, on the presidential council charged with organizing elections for a new president within 50 days.

Ayatollah Khomeini appealed to the judicial authorities Tuesday not to overreact to be assassinations, "not to lose their control so they would prevent the issuance of unjust sentences."

The state television later reported that 55 members of the leftist Mujahaddin Baqal guerrilla organization had been executed by firing squad in 10 cities since the bombing. But there was no indication that they were suspected of involvement in its blast.

Tehran Radio said Wednesday that an elderly woman also died in the bombing of Mr. Bahonar's office, along with two employees of the premier's office.

The broadcast also reported that 22 Mujahaddin guerrillas were arrested in the southern town of Shahreza where an underground arms supply network was broken up by Revolutionary Guards.

The Mujahaddin Khalq is the leading Islamic-Marxist group believed to be involved in the

Canada, Alberta Sign Accord on Oil Prices

From Agency Dispatches OTTAWA — Canada and its main oil-producing province, Alberta, have ended a year-old oil dispute with a compromise agreement that Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said would boost confidence in the economy.

Mr. Trudeau and Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed on Tuesday signed a five-year agreement on oil pricing and revenue sharing under which Canadian crude oil prices, among the lowest in the world, will rise to 75 percent of world levels during the next five years. The accord also provides for phased increases in natural-gas prices to 65 percent of domestic crude prices.

The accord, worked out in months of sporadic negotiations between federal Energy Minister Marc Lalonde and his Alberta counterpart, Merv Leitch, gave Alberta the higher prices it wanted for its oil and gave the federal government a larger share of revenue from Canada's oil and natural gas production.

Also, prices on the Toronto Stock Exchange rose sharply at the opening, with the composite index gaining 25.2 to 2,224.7 and the oil and gas index rising 158.5 to 5,096 in the first 15 minutes of trading. But prices retreated as the day went on. The composite index ended with a gain of 3.71 and the oil and gas index fell 9.03.

Under the agreement, the federal government will receive an additional 11 billion Canadian dollars a year in oil revenues as its share of the revenue increases to 29 percent from 24 percent. Alberta will get about 7 billion Canadian dollars more, and its share rises 1 percentage point to 34 percent. The oil industry will get 8 billion Canadian dollars more, but its oil revenues will fall to 37 percent from 43 percent.

The Alberta accord provides for year-by-year increases in the price of a 42-gallon barrel of domestic oil pumped from conventional wells to raise it from the current \$15.40 to \$47.35 by July 1, 1986 — but held below 75 percent of the world price.

The showdown between Ottawa and Alberta, which had sought 85 percent of world prices, intensified last October when Mr. Trudeau, after two years of fruitless negotiations with the province, tried to impose a unilateral program of mid-price increases and new federal taxes to boost the national government's share of petroleum revenues.

The deadlock had left Alberta's multibillion-dollar energy development projects in limbo and prompted the Lougheed government to order oil production cuts totaling 180,000 barrels a day, about 10 percent of Canadian production.

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They were each sentenced to 303 days in jail 15 months later.

INSIDE Arab Cooperation Six Arab oil states have decided on closer political cooperation, including joint security measures. In an effort to estab-

Albert Speer, 76, Architect Of Hitler's Nazism, Is Dead

By Paul L. Montgomery New York Times Service NEW YORK — Albert Speer, 76, Hitler's architect and one of the most powerful men in Nazi Germany, died Tuesday at a London hospital.

Mr. Speer was visiting London to receive a television program for BBC. He collapsed at his hotel.

From the time he joined the National Socialist Party in 1931, Mr. Speer was an important power in Hitler's movement, a dedicated administrator who later kept the Nazi war machine running with forced labor and incessant planning.

He was also Hitler's chosen architect and stage designer, who devised plans for grandiose monuments and mass rallies, including the spectacular effects for the rallies at Nuremberg in the 1930s.

Mr. Speer was the only Nazi leader at the Nuremberg war-crimes trials in 1945-46 to admit his guilt.

Memories Published When Mr. Speer was released from West Berlin's Spandau prison in 1966 after having completed his 20-year sentence, he published his memoirs. His first two books, "Inside the Third Reich" (1970) and "Spandau: The Secret Prison" (1976) — sold several million copies and made him a rich man. A third book, "Infiltration: The SS

Most critics praised his candor in writing about the responsibility he bore for the Nazi excesses. "My moral failure is not a matter of this item or that," he wrote in "Inside the Third Reich." "It resides in my active association with the whole course of events. I had participated in a war which, as we of the intimate circle should never have doubted, was aimed at world domination. What is more, by my abilities and energies, I prolonged that war by many months."

Mr. Speer also dealt with the excuse that he knew little or nothing about the death camps.

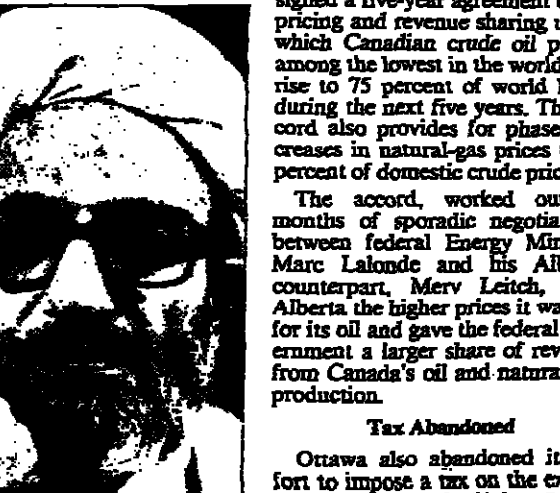
"Whether I knew or did not know, or how much or how little I knew, is totally unimportant when I consider what horrors I ought to have known about and what conclusions would have been the natural ones to draw from the little I did know," he wrote. "No apologies are possible."

In his role as one of the survivors of the Nazi leadership — the only one now living is Rudolf Hess, the 87-year-old former deputy fuhrer, still a prisoner at Spandau — Mr. Speer was one of the few people in postwar Germany to be able to discuss the Hitler period from first-hand experience in the ruling group.

Mr. Speer was born in Mannheim and was trained to be an architect. When he was 28, he



Albert Speer in a 1973 photograph



Mohammed Reza Mahdavi Kani, Iran's interim premier.

Soviet Energy Outlook Seen Highly Favorable By a New U.S. Report

WASHINGTON — A U.S. study made public Wednesday by a congressional committee said the Soviet Union's energy outlook not only is "highly favorable" but is likely to give the Kremlin greater political influence over Western Europe and Japan.

"Overall, the Soviet energy outlook is a positive one for economic growth," the Defense Intelligence Agency study said. "The outlook for Soviet energy, from the perspective of Soviet leadership, is highly favorable."

Unlike earlier U.S. intelligence estimates, mainly by the CIA, the Defense Intelligence Agency found in its 123-page report on Soviet and Chinese economic trends that the Soviet Union is not running out of oil.

The study, which was released by the Joint Economic Committee, found that the energy sector — natural gas, oil and coal — is one of the few "bright spots" in an otherwise gloomy Soviet economy burdened by the weight of rising military spending.

"Full Satisfaction"

"Prospects for the full satisfaction of domestic needs, planned energy exports to East European Communist countries, and negotiated quantities for customers in Western Europe appear to meet Soviet expectations through the 1980s and beyond," the report said.

In addition to providing economic benefits, it said, "Soviet energy self-sufficiency is also likely to result in greater political influence by the Soviet Union over certain customers of its West European customers and, perhaps to a lesser extent, of Japan."

The West European customers include West Germany, France, Austria, Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands.

Polish Party Affirms Role In Industry Appointments

WARSAW — Poland's Communist Party said Wednesday night that it was determined to retain ultimate control over the appointment of industry leaders, rejecting plans by the Solidarity union for worker self-management.

A statement on the ruling party's stand in the face of a groundswell movement of factory workers' councils, read to the party's Central Committee, said self-government must foster the state's interests.

A candidate Politburo member, Jan Glowczyk, said the party was facing a ruthless struggle aimed at the breakdown of the Communist system and criticized what he called the anarchist trend "which demands absolute autonomy for self-government."

Mr. Glowczyk said total freedom for workers to hire and fire their managers would negate the role of the central authorities and turn into an instrument of struggle for political power.

"Real Self-Management"

"The party will be fighting for real self-management and not for an organ which would serve anti-Socialist groups as a stopper in their struggle for full power," Mr. Glowczyk was quoted as saying by the official news agency PAF.

Mr. Glowczyk said the party could not renounce control over the economy and political leadership of the country.

He read the 28-page paper to the Central Committee as the Solidarity

China Reviving Group Exercise To Radio Music

PEKING — China has launched a new campaign to improve the national physique through group exercise to radio music broadcast on national radio.

The music starts at 5.20 a.m. for early risers and in some organizations is relayed over a loudspeaker system that cannot be switched off.

In recent years few people have bothered to do such exercises, unlike in the days of Maoism when to neglect them could be seen as rebellion.

The People's Daily said the National Sports Committee had decided they were still a good idea.

"Now that we are carrying out modernization, and production, work and study is all a bit tense, having a break morning and afternoon for the exercises can help strike the proper balance between work and recreation, make you feel better and enrich your life-style," the newspaper said.

Corrections

A New York Times article (IHT, Sept. 2) on the importing of antiquities did not fully specify the U.S. Customs Service policy. Customs officials said they would continue to seize objects and prosecute art dealers in cases involving direct violations of U.S. laws, such as undervaluation and misdescription. They said they are still debating a policy on material deemed stolen under foreign cultural property laws but brought into the United States in accordance with U.S. laws and regulations.

A New York Times obituary of the author Anita Loos (IHT, Aug. 20) incorrectly gave her age as 88. She was born on April 26, 1888, and was 93 at her death.

6 Arab States Pledge Joint Security Steps

Gulf Council Supports Saudi Peace Formula

TAIF, Saudi Arabia — Six Arab oil states decided Wednesday on closer political cooperation, including joint security measures, to safeguard stability in the Gulf.

They also declared support for a Saudi Arabian formula for a peace settlement in the Middle East.

The foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman and Bahrain announced the decisions after three days of talks in Taif, their first policy-making session since the six countries formed the Gulf Cooperation Council in May.

The Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, said at a news conference that the six had agreed on steps to increase political and security cooperation. But he declined to say what they were.

Recent Alliance

The reference to increased cooperation came immediately after a thinly veiled attack on a recent alliance between Libya, Ethiopia and Southern Yemen, all of which have close links with the Soviet Union. The statement said the ministers discussed "the attempts by other powers to build up positions in the Gulf area to threaten its security and sovereignty."

The sultanate of Oman, which has given military facilities to the United States, has openly denounced the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by the three radical states in Aden last month.

Oman regards the Soviet Union as the biggest threat to the Gulf and argued when the six were setting up the Gulf council that military cooperation should take priority. But the other states, opposed to any foreign presence in the area, were convinced that economic cooperation would be the best defense.

The ministers endorsed a statement of principles for a Middle East settlement announced by Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd last month and said the Gulf states would try to rally other Arab countries to the formula at a summit meeting scheduled for November in Morocco.

Prince Fahd listed eight principles, including establishment of an independent Palestinian state and the right of all countries in the region to live in peace, and demanded that the United States should recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The foreign ministers, who meet every three months as a part of the Gulf council's framework, approved an agreement drafted by finance ministers that is meant to be the first practical step toward integrating the economies of the six states.

Officials said the agreement covered oil policy, industry, trade, finance and transport, and guaranteed the free movement of people, goods and capital between the six states.

Israel Suspends Archeological Excavation In Wake of Violence by Orthodox Jews

JERUSALEM — After a campaign of violence by ultra-Orthodox Jews, excavation of the 3,000-year-old city centered by King David was halted Wednesday, and archeologists appealed to the Supreme Court for permission to go on digging.

Education Minister Zevulun Hammer, under pressure from Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren, ordered a two-week suspension of work at the dig site until he received a legal report from the attorney-general.

The Supreme Court referred the appeal to a three-judge panel, expected to hear the case within a few days.

In a second dispute involving archeology in the holy city, workmen labored through the night to seal an opening from the Wailing Wall to a tunnel running under the Temple Mount, site of two of Islam's holiest shrines.

Jewish and Moslem youths brawled in the tunnel Tuesday after 15 to 20 Arabs entered the chamber from the Temple Mount and began erecting a cinderblock wall to prevent access by Jews from the other end. Police Commissioner Arye Ivatan ordered the tunnel, which Jews already had been barred from entering, bricked up to avoid new clashes.

The Jews believed the tunnel might lead to the foundations of the temple built in Christ's time. Archeologists say the cavern leads to a Crusader-built water cistern and has no historical importance.

In the City of David dispute, Rabbi Goren and the Orthodox claim the site on the southern slopes of Jerusalem's old walled city contains a medieval cemetery and that the dig defiles the sanctity of the dead. There have been frequent scuffles at the site this summer, and almost daily riots in Mea Shearim, the orthodox quarter of Jerusalem.

The issue capitalizes a worsening confrontation between religious and secular Israelis set off by concessions that the orthodox political parties won in return for joining Prime Minister Menachem Begin's coalition this summer.

Two members of the liberal wing of Begin's Likud Bloc vowed to fight for legislation to separate religion from state and join forces with the opposition Labor Party for this end. The two deputies accused Mr. Hammer of "complicity" in the hands of the Chief Rabbi and Rabbi Goren.

Mr. Hammer is a senior member of the National Religious Party, which in turn is Begin's senior coalition partner. Unless a solution is found, the crisis could undermine the newly installed government.

Rabbi Goren has inflamed passions by threatening the deeply religious Mr. Hammer with a "ketav servu," an order that would bar him from coming in contact with fellow Jews or participating in their prayers. The order has no legal force, but among religious Jews it is a potent weapon.

Image of Coin on Shroud of Turin Advanced as Proof of Authenticity

CHICAGO — A Jesuit priest maintains that a mistake on an ancient coin proves that the Shroud of Turin — considered by some Christians to be the burial cloth of Christ — is not a forgery and that it establishes the approximate age of the cloth.

The Rev. Francis L. Filas, a Loyola University theologian, said an enlargement of a photograph of the coin turned up a mistake in Greek for "Tiberius Caesar" that occurs on both thirteenth pattern and the coin.

Father Filas said that a "c" is a mistake for "k" in "Tiberius Kaisros." He said such coins were issued by Poppus Pilate between A.D. 29 and A.D. 32 — about the time of the death of Christ.

Earlier this summer, Father Filas said a computer analysis of photographs of the shroud confirmed that a coin was placed on the right eye of the figure imprinted on the shroud. Coins have often been used to close corpses' eyes.

Father Filas, who has studied the shroud for 35 years, said the spelling, uncovered by enlarging the coin photograph 25 times, "completely excludes" the possibility of any forgery of the markings on the shroud.

Some researchers, however, doubt whether a coin really exists in the photographs of the shroud. "I think the problem is whether there is any indication of a coin," said Dr. Walter McCrone, a microscopist. "Not very many people except Father Filas are able to see it. It's difficult to make out the details."

Mitterrand's Political 'Grace' Period Could Be Ending

PARIS — The political honeymoon here is called "the state of grace" and for President Francois Mitterrand the grace is beginning to fade away.

It is 15 weeks since the Socialists took office, and in the last week there has been a flurry of assessments in the press and self-assessments from the government. The opposition has been heard from, too, but in a muted fashion; the barometer of the week was a not very savage "France is undermined" by a minor member of the former Cabinet of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

With the opposition split, demoralized and largely on vacation, the atmosphere is fairly bland. The government, by contrast, has worked unusually hard for August. There have been no major disputes as the government program has begun to get under way, but there are complaints about uncertainty and fuzziness, and, alternatively, excessive delays and excessive haste.

"Even the most coherent policy is subject to contradictions," Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said the other day. There are serious debates within the government about how far and how fast to go with the principal changes, and different ministers have been saying divergent things.

Warnings in Press

Even those newspapers that support Mr. Mitterrand most strongly have begun to issue mild warnings. Le Matin praised the symbolism of what has been done so far, but said that concrete results were

NEWS ANALYSIS

16 others are going ahead on schedule. All indications, in fact, are that the Socialists will end up by leaving France's nuclear energy effort essentially untouched.

The government's all-out effort in July to win passage of the first stage of legislation to allow transfer of authority from the central government to local governing units in France was praised at the time for showing determination. Subsequently, supporters have conceded that some of the legislation had been drafted hastily and that a number of repairs would be necessary when the National Assembly reconvenes.

The biggest uncertainties, and the widest range of discussion among government members, concern the economy. On one hand, the government is committed to nationalizing 11 industries, to increasing welfare services, to reducing unemployment. On the other hand, the economic situation is very tight, with the franc shaky, inflation at more than 14 percent and the unemployment level expected to go over 2 million by the end of the year.

Structural Problem

The need to slow motion on the Mitterrand program conflicts with the conservative measures needed to stimulate investment, reassure investors and prevent the budget deficit from rising out of sight. The economic ministers are faced with the need to raise taxes, and the question of how this is to be done is at the heart of Mr. Mitterrand's dilemma.

One commentator put it: "He has two utterly different and partly contradictory tasks. On the one hand, he must keep the



David Dacko, right, before the coup Tuesday in Bangui led by Gen. André Kolingba, left.

Military Rule Declared in Bangui

BANGUI, Central African Republic — The army chief of staff declared himself head of state Wednesday and named an all-military government after seizing power from President David Dacko in a bloodless coup.

Gen. André Kolingba also took over as chief of government, and as minister of defense and of war veterans and victims.

He suspended the constitution and all political parties, but said elections could be held in the next few weeks.

Stores and banks opened for business as usual Wednesday and life appeared normal, although soldiers were patrolling city streets. An African diplomat said there had been no arrests or violence during or after the takeover by the 2,000-man army.

Radio Bangui said Tuesday that Mr. Dacko, 51, had resigned for health reasons. He was said to be "sick and depressed" after his brief reign over the impoverished former French colony of 2 million people.

In Paris, Cooperation Minister Jean-Pierre Cot, the government official most directly concerned with African affairs, said Mr. Dacko had been ill, but added that he resigned under conditions "we're not fully aware of."

"The constitutional provisions calling for succession of power to the premier were not applied," Mr. Cot said. "It's a defeat — a defeat for the Central African Republic and for the process of democratization that was under way."

State Department officials said Mr. Griffin traveled frequently to New Delhi from Kabul last year to visit his wife, who was living in the Indian capital. While there, he occasionally gave briefings to reporters on the situation in Afghanistan.

On May 4, Blitz, a weekly paper published by the Indian Communist Party, called Mr. Griffin a leader of CIA operations against the Afghan government. That report was cited by Tass and published in Pravda on May 5. Tass, quoting Blitz, said Mr. Griffin's duties had included the "supply of weapons to the bands of Afghan mercenaries who had found refuge in Pakistan."

Also on May 4, Bhupesh Gupta, a Communist representative from West Bengal, spoke in Parliament to denounce Mr. Griffin, and asked the Foreign Office to prevent the press briefings. He said that when Mr. Griffin had been assigned to the U.S. consulate in Calcutta, in 1969, he had worked against the independence of Bangladesh from Pakistan.

These various allegations prompted the State Department in early May to order the embassy in Moscow to protest to the Soviet

New Book Claims Nixon Attempted To Bribe Torrijos

PANAMA CITY — Former President Richard M. Nixon offered a \$1 million bribe in 1973 to Omar Torrijos, who was then the Panamanian leader, to cancel a UN Security Council meeting on the Panama Canal issue, a new book charges.

In his book "Torrijos: No American Colony," the late Gen. Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, said the bribe attempt occurred just before Panama led a Security Council meeting on the Panama Canal.

Mr. Escobar Bethancourt said a Nixon envoy he did not identify flew to Panama with \$1 million and offered it to Gen. Torrijos in exchange for calling off the meeting. The book said Gen. Torrijos sent the envoy back to Washington "with his tail between his legs."

Mr. Nixon, who is traveling in Europe, was unavailable for comment.

The Security Council meeting went ahead and, after hearing an impassioned plea from Gen. Torrijos, voted to support Panama's demands for the return of the 51-mile waterway and the U.S.-controlled Canal Zone around it.

Italy Rejects Qadhafi Threat Against U.S. Bases

ROME — Italy on Wednesday termed unacceptable a threat by Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi to attack U.S. nuclear bases in Western Europe and the Mediterranean if the United States again "attacks" the Gulf of Sidra.

Italy has approved plans to locate U.S. Cruise missiles at an airbase on Sicily. Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said Italy would call in a Libyan representative to protest the threat. If the remarks attributed to Col. Qadhafi this week were confirmed, they were unacceptable, the foreign minister said in the northern city of Trento.

Mr. Colombo said the northern city of Sicily was part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's southern defenses and would not be a threat to any nation.

U.S. Calls for 'Realism' on Aid to Poor Nations

PARIS — The United States told a special UN conference on aid to the world's poorest nations Wednesday that it should set out realistic objectives for increased assistance in line with resources available and with what the recipients can absorb.

Peter McPherson, administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development and head of the U.S. delegation to the conference, said many of the objectives sought by the developing nations are commendable.

"However, the pace of progress envisioned is much faster than experience suggests is feasible," he told representatives from 136 countries and numerous international organizations. "We should approach our task with determination, but also with realism about what is achievable in our near term," he added.

Eanes Approves New Portuguese Cabinet List

LISBON — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes on Wednesday approved Premier Francisco Pinto Balsemão's second Cabinet in eight months. He said the new Cabinet list reflected renewed efforts to tackle mounting economic problems with "rigor and efficiency."

After a meeting with Gen. Eanes at the Belem presidential palace, Mr. Pinto Balsemão, 44, announced that on Friday the president will formally install his 14-man, center-right coalition. It will be Portugal's 14th government in seven years.

Mr. Pinto Balsemão, leader of the Social Democrats, created several "superministries," including one consolidating finances, planning, and Portugal's projected entry into the European Economic Community.

Carter Grabbed by Chinese Man Carrying Letter

SHANGHAI — A Chinese man grabbed former U.S. President Jimmy Carter by the wrist in a department store Wednesday to try to hand him a letter of grievances and was taken away by Chinese security men, said Mr. Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell.

Chinese agents punched the man and hustled him away while Mr. Carter went on with his visit to the store. Mr. Powell said that security men were upset because the man had broken through their ranks, but that the former president "was completely unharmed." He said Mr. Carter thought the man was trying to hand him a letter.

Chinese officials reported that the 51-year-old man felt that he had been harmed during the Cultural Revolution and that his needs were not being attended to. Mr. Powell said, adding that the Chinese said they had released the man.

Indians Bar Envoy; U.S. Blames Russia

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — India has refused to allow the posting of a senior U.S. diplomat in New Delhi, touching off a new row with the Reagan administration, which charged that the diplomat was the victim of "a Soviet disinformation campaign."

The dispute over Washington's assignment of George G.B. Griffin to India as political counselor, the No. 3 job in the U.S. Embassy, has aggravated already strained relations between Washington and New Delhi, administration officials said Tuesday. The United States has retaliated, they said, by barring a senior Indian diplomat from taking up his post in Washington.

It is highly unusual for one government to block a foreign diplomat, particularly one ranking below ambassador, from taking up an assignment in its capital. As a result, State Department officials are calling the Griffin affair "unprecedented."

In addition, senior administration officials are convinced that Mr. Griffin, whose last post was as the No. 2 officer in the embassy in Kabul, was singled out by the Soviet Union for attack, and that the Indian government yielded to the Soviet-inspired pressure.

Indian Confirmation

[An Indian government spokesman in New Delhi confirmed Wednesday that Mr. Griffin's appointment had been rejected and that the United States had in turn refused to accept an Indian diplomat, who he would not name, Reuters reported. The spokesman said the Indian decision was not influenced by any other country.]

On Dec. 4, 1980, the Patriot, a newspaper of the Indian Communist Party, ran an article accusing Mr. Griffin of spreading falsehoods for many months about the situation in Afghanistan. That same day, Tass circulated the Patriot report.

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Angola Cites Vote by U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

the Soviet advisers killed in the clashes.

Angolan officials in Lisbon said that the fighting in southern Angola had subsided and that Angolan forces had not attempted an offensive to force South African forces to withdraw.

They said that South African troops still occupied most of the province but that no incidents had been reported since Monday and that the situation had stabilized.

South Africa says its forces have been withdrawing since Friday but are being delayed by land mines between the town of N'Giva and the frontier, about 25 miles away.

South Africa has said its incursion into Angola was limited and aimed at guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization fighting for the independence of Namibia, which South Africa continues to rule even though the United Nations in 1966 stripped Pretoria of its old League of Nations mandate to administer the former German colony.

No Confirmation

In Paris, Angola's ambassador to France acknowledged Wednesday that Soviet military advisers may have been killed in the South African operations, but he added that Angolan authorities could not officially confirm Soviet deaths because they have no control of events in areas under South African occupation.

The envoy, Luis José d'Almeida, warned that the conflict would escalate unless South Africa pulled out, and implied that major Soviet and Cuban reinforcements might be called in. However, he said Angola had no intention of becoming part of the confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union.

South Africa has not officially said how many Soviet personnel were killed in the fighting but the ministry spokesman said a statement Tuesday by U.S. President Reagan's chief aide, James A. Baker 3d, that four Soviet soldiers were killed was not "incorrect."

In Washington, officials estimated that there are 1,000 Soviet advisers and 15,000 to 19,000 East German and Cuban troops in Angola.

The South African spokesman did not indicate what the plans were for the captured soldier, but he referred to the case of three Cuban soldiers captured by the South Africans in Angola in 1976. They were exchanged for captured South African soldiers.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

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Reagan's Plan to Cut Military Funds Said To Include '82 Budget

By Edward Cowan
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As part of a larger effort to hold down the deficit in the federal budget, congressional sources have reported that the Reagan administration plans to ask Congress to cut \$10 billion or \$15 billion from the planned increase in the military appropriation for fiscal year 1982, which will begin Oct. 1.

The Pentagon's chief spokesman, Henry Catto, speaking in general terms, said Tuesday that a lower rate of increase in military spending than announced earlier this year was made necessary by "new realities" which he defined as "not having the amount of money that had been originally projected."

In California, the deputy White House press secretary Larry M. Speakes, said President Reagan "is prepared to look for additional cuts in the 1982 budget" to try to hold the deficit to the \$42.5 billion projected in July. Mr. Speakes acknowledged that the deficit might run out to be higher.

The July midyear budget review projected total 1982 spending of \$794.8 billion, including \$188 billion of military outlays.

However, the scaling back of \$10 billion to \$15 billion for the military would come from \$222 billion approved by Congress a few months ago in a military spending authority bill for the fiscal year 1982. That bill sets the upper limit for the appropriations which come later and authorizes the agencies to spend the money.

Upper Limit

The third and final budget resolution for this fiscal year contemplated an upper limit of \$181 billion on military spending, \$5 billion more than was proposed by President Carter.

Mr. Speakes also said Mr. Reagan "is prepared to make cuts in defense up to \$30 billion" for fiscal years 1983-84. In Washington, budget officials said Mr. Speakes was referring to a combined saving in actual spending for the two years that would approach \$30 billion.

The 1984 budget outcome is potentially important to Mr. Reagan and the Republican Party because he pledged that in 1984, the 21st year of his term, he would propose the first balanced budget since 1969.

Mr. Speakes said the president could begin on Wednesday to review the Defense Department option papers on how the buildup in military spending might be retarded. He said that Mr. Reagan would review the issue at a Sept. 10 Cabinet meeting in Washington.

On Sept. 15, David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, is expected to present the revised military budget to the Senate Budget committee as it starts hearings on its second budget resolution for 1982.

Congressional sources said the committee was expected to muster bipartisan majority in favor of a \$10 billion to \$15 billion in 1982 authority for military spending. The Budget Committee chairman, Sen. Pete V. Domenici, of New Mexico, and the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, of Oregon, both Republicans, were reported to be in favor of a "power buildup."

Pay Increase Exemption

Congressional sources said the administration would exempt from a budget revision its proposal for a 4.3-percent, across-the-board increase for the armed forces, which is meant to help the services

retain more of their highly skilled men and women.

Mr. Reagan was expected to reaffirm his earlier commitment to a 7-percent annual "real" rise in military budgets, after allowing for inflation, but to present it as an average rate of increase over a period of years, not as an absolute rise each year.

In this vein, administration officials have been drawing attention to the substantial increases in military spending commitments that have already occurred, increases that might be construed as putting the administration well ahead of its own timetable.

On Sunday, for example, the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, Murray L. Weidenbaum, came down solidly in favor of a slower military buildup with this comment: "In the present estimates, the total spending authority for the Department of Defense in fiscal 1982 is about 55 percent higher than the actual in fiscal year 1980. I think that's an extremely generous expansion, and perhaps a generous but slightly less rapid expansion might be in order."

Reflecting the political sensitivity of the issue for a president who has been foursquare in favor of more arms, Mr. Weidenbaum added, "Let me assure you, there are no doves in Ronald Reagan's administration. We all strongly believe that we need a stronger national defense in a very dangerous world."

The military budget debate is complicated by the fact that there are two sets of figures. For strategic planning purposes, the Pentagon uses "budget authority," which is essentially equal to its annual appropriation. However, when presidents talk of balancing the budget they are referring to "outlays," the sums actually spent.

Not all of the funds appropriated for any one year are spent in that year. For example, for a warship, which takes many years to build, 2 percent of the budget authority or appropriation, is spent in the first year, 14 percent in the second year and 18 percent in the third and fourth years, according to a budget expert.

For a Navy warplane, the "spending rate" is 12 percent in the first year, 43 percent the second, and 34 percent the third. For pay and pensions, 99 percent is spent in the first year.

Given such lags, officials said, the desired outlay reductions in 1983 and 1984 could be achieved only by starting with cuts in budget authority for 1982.

Congressional budget experts said that to reduce the military spending in 1984 by almost \$30 billion would require scaling back commitments for development and procurement of warships, aircraft and advanced weapons systems. For example, the Defense Department might drop the F-18 aircraft, the need for which is in dispute, and the proposed "infantry fighting vehicles" that would replace the Army's armored personnel carrier.

There was some speculation that the Army's ambitious plans for a rapid increase in ammunition purchases in the next five years would be curtailed.

In another budget development, Mr. Stockman told a meeting of the Midwest Governors' Conference in Milwaukee that the administration would announce reductions of federal employment levels "within a week." Washington officials said that the long-expected announcement would also include some consolidations of agencies, but that it might not be issued within a week.



PRISONER TRANSPORT — A U.S. marshal escorted a handcuffed Christopher J. Boyce to his plane as the convicted spy was taken Tuesday from Paine Field north of Seattle to the medical facility for federal prisoners in Springfield, Mo. Mr. Boyce has refused all food since he was recaptured on Aug. 21 after 19 months as a fugitive.

Aides Act to Counter Image Of Reagan as Too Relaxed

By Jack Nelson
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Seeking to counter reports that portray President Reagan as working short hours and being out of touch with important developments, the White House released documents Tuesday that disclosed that he had, among other actions, rejected suggestions that he seek a solution to the strike by air traffic controllers.

Rep. William D. Ford, a Michigan Democrat, wrote the president a letter urging him to appoint "a blue-ribbon panel made up of leading citizens to reach a solution." In the margin of a document summarizing the letter, the president wrote, "No way."

The same document included a summary of a letter from Rep. James L. Oberstar, Democrat of Minnesota, urging Mr. Reagan to direct "the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to invite the secretary of the Treasury and the president of PATCO to resume negotiations immediately and to direct the secretary of transportation to accept that invitation." PATCO is the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization.

In the margin beside the summary, the president wrote, "No."

In "Vacation Mode"

A White House official showed a reporter a copy of the document. It includes summaries of numerous letters from congressmen, along with Mr. Reagan's comments, some of which called for further action.

"It's true that the president's been relaxed on his vacation, and that's only proper," the official said. "He's not in his normal mode at the White House, but the official, who declined to be identified, said a Newsweek magazine report quoting an unidentified aide as saying Mr. Reagan probably spends only two or three hours a day on official business at the White House, is "pure bull."

The Argentines, who have diplomatic relations with Cuba, share the U.S. concern about El Salvador. They said they were also troubled by reports of a major buildup of Soviet-bloc arms in Nicaragua, beyond any conceivable defense requirements for that country.

Salvador Protests Statement

SAN SALVADOR (AP) — The Foreign Ministry issued protest notes Tuesday to representatives of the French and Mexican governments over the recognition of the leftists.

Meanwhile, Peru issued a statement accusing the French and Mexicans of intervening in another nation's internal affairs, and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins recalled his ambassadors to Mexico and France "for consultations."

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has recommended a 4.8-percent annual raise for the U.S. government's 1.4 million white-collar workers. The October raise would be the smallest since a 4.8-percent increase in 1973 and about half the size of last year's raise.

Mr. Reagan, saying his decision would save the taxpayers \$4.5 billion a year, rejected government salary data showing it would take a 15.1-percent increase to equalize pay with comparable jobs in private industry.

Mr. Reagan said Monday that his proposal is based on total worker compensation — pay and fringe benefits — and contended that federal benefits were generally higher than in the private sector.

Federal unions denounced the proposed raise as politically motivated and a further slap at civil servants who are being hit with budget and job cuts.

Ken Blaylock, president of the American Federation of Government Employees, said the increase is far less than the rise in the cost of living and is "not only unfair, but totally insensitive to government workers, who suffer from inflation like everybody else."

Although there have been other reports commenting on Mr. Reagan's tight work schedule, it was the Newsweek article, entitled "A Disengaged Presidency," that especially irked White House officials. It quoted several unnamed White House aides who were critical of Mr. Reagan, including one who said, "There are times when you really need him to do some work and all he wants to do is tell stories about his movie days."

Except for a comment by Larry Speakes, the deputy press secretary, that Mr. Reagan's record in office has been "an eloquent refutation" of the article, the White House has done little to publicly discount reports that decision-making has been left largely to the president's top three aides — Edwin Meese 3d, counselor; James A. Baker 3d, chief of staff; and Michael K. Deaver, deputy chief of staff.

But some aides had expressed concern that the growing perception that Mr. Reagan is not spending enough time on official duties could become a serious political liability.

"The real problem," an aide said, "is that there has been a perception for some time that Reagan is lazy. There was that perception during the campaign, and some people wrote about it then. The press has been waiting to write about it again ever since he took office."

"Then when Meese failed to wake up the president until six hours later to tell him our planes had shot down two Libyan planes, that gave the press something to hang the story on," the aide said.

Leisurely Pace

That incident, combined with Mr. Reagan's leisurely pace during his California vacation, has led the press to question the White House press office about Mr. Reagan's work schedule.

"We don't punch time clocks in the White House," Mr. Speakes retorted when a reporter asked how many hours Mr. Reagan planned to work one day here as the president was winding up his vacation.

However, in an interview later, Mr. Speakes said that at the White House Mr. Reagan usually begins his day about 8:45 a.m. and ends it about 6 p.m.

The president "takes a fair amount of Wednesday afternoons" off to go horseback riding at a Marine base in Virginia, according to an aide, who also said Mr. Reagan takes a briefcase filled with paperwork when he goes to the presidential retreat at Camp David, Md., on weekends.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A U.S. judge has refused to grant bail to John W. Hinckley Jr., who is accused of shooting President Reagan, on the ground that the accused is a mentally troubled drifter who might flee the country.

Mr. Hinckley, 26, who is awaiting trial on charges of shooting the president and three others in March, will remain in custody at Fort Meade, Md. He is guarded 24 hours a day by U.S. marshals.

In ruling on bail, Judge Barrington D. Parker of U.S. District Court said, "The defendant should be confined pending trial. There are no conditions which the court finds reasonable and satisfactory that would allow the defendant to be released."

The judge said that the special circumstances of Mr. Hinckley's case, including his poor employment record, his past wanderings about the country and his need for protection, make it clear "there is no absolute right of release" for an accused person before trial.

U.S. Judge Denies Bail To Hinckley

By Robert L. Jackson
Los Angeles Times Service

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Mr. Hinckley, who appeared in Judge Parker's courtroom Friday to plead not guilty to the shooting, chose to stay away from the bail hearing. This spared the U.S. marshals the extraordinary security precautions that they take when he attends court.

Mr. Hinckley's attorney, Vincent J. Fuller, tried to persuade the judge to free his client on his personal recognizance, on condition that Mr. Hinckley enter a Denver mental hospital for further tests and treatment.

Mr. Fuller has previously said that Mr. Hinckley, the son of a Colorado oil man, may die insanity as the reason he shot the president, the White House press secretary, James S. Brady, a Washington, D.C., police officer and a Secret Service agent outside the Washington Hilton Hotel on March 30.

In opposing Mr. Fuller's request, Roger Adelman, an assistant U.S. attorney, told Judge Parker that "there is no way a private institution could guarantee Mr. Hinckley's safety and security." Mr. Fuller had suggested that U.S. marshals could be stationed at the hospital.

After his arrest, Mr. Hinckley was imprisoned at Butner, N.C., for psychiatric examinations. A report on those tests was submitted under seal to the court July 31.

Mr. Hinckley has been judged competent enough to assist his lawyer in his own defense. In that connection, Judge Parker signed an order Tuesday at Mr. Fuller's request that prevents U.S. marshals and prison officials from reading or copying any of Mr. Hinckley's correspondence with his attorney.

Fruit Fly, Other Pest Infestations in U.S. Considered Inevitable as Commerce Grows

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

LOS ANGELES — Some insect and agriculture experts have concluded that regular, future outbreaks of the Mediterranean fruit fly and other destructive pests have become inevitable throughout the United States, even if the latest California infestation is wiped out.

According to the latest figures, U.S. inspection stations have found that the number of insect-infested fruits and vegetables and other items brought into the country have increased 50 percent in a year, from about 16,000 finds in fiscal 1979 to about 24,000 in fiscal 1980.

Man vs. Insect

Efforts to stop importation of pests, agricultural inspectors say, have been outpaced by a revolution in international commerce. So much produce is shipped now in large containers that are difficult to inspect, and air travel has increased so rapidly, that inspectors are having difficulty keeping up with the demands of their work.

According to an estimate by the Stanford Research Institute, U.S. farmers will spend \$6 billion in

1982 on pesticides, a 67 percent increase over 1980. Even after taking inflation into account, U.S. farmers are spending twice as much on pesticides now as they did a decade ago.

"It's about impossible to get people not to transport things," said Edward Sylvester, chairman of the department of entomological sciences at the University of California at Berkeley. He numbers himself among other entomologists who see mankind continuing to lose battles against its old adversary, the insect.

"One never knows what the insect world will do until it does it," he said, pointing out that the most recent California infestation spread partly because experts thought the pest could not survive a cold northern California winter.

The speed of modern travel, furthermore, has made California and the rest of the country vulnerable to the spread of not only the Mediterranean fruit fly but the Oriental fruit fly, the gypsy moth, the Japanese beetle, the European corn borer, the apple maggot and the European elm bark beetle.

The Mediterranean fruit fly is damaging to crops because it lays

eggs under the skin of ripening fruits and vegetables and the larvae eat the flesh, causing soft spots and rotting, thus spoiling the produce for market.

Dispute on Unsterilized Flies

LOS GATOS, Calif. (LAT) — The Mediterranean fruit fly project manager, Jerry Scribner, blamed unsterilized flies from Peru for causing 95 percent of the California infestation, but his contentions were disputed by U.S. government agricultural officials.

California officials in the state-federal eradication project last spring questioned the quality of the Peruvian flies, but said their federal counterparts did not want to reject the insects for fear of a diplomatic incident. In the project, sterile flies were released to interrupt the breeding cycles of wild flies.

But C.W. McMillan, assistant secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for Marketing and Inspection Services, said, "There was nothing wrong with the sterility of the flies that came in. If there had been, they wouldn't have let them be released."

Fewer U.S. Elderly Leaving Work Force

By Warren Weaver Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The American rush to retirement is apparently beginning to subside.

Under the pressure of inflation, the number of persons claiming Social Security benefits for the first time, which has risen almost every year since the program was founded in the New Deal era, has begun to taper off.

By about 1985, this index of the rate at which elderly persons are leaving the work force could begin to drop if the trend of the last decade continues. About 1.6 million people now retire each year.

The solvency of the Social Security fund has been a subject of considerable concern in Congress and the Reagan administration. The system could be materially strengthened if more and more persons decided to postpone retirement for a few years, continuing as contributors to the fund rather than drawing benefits from it.

The House Social Security subcommittee has approved a plan to delay full retirement benefits gradually from 65 to 68 and to reduce

7 China Plants Boost Pay

PEKING — Seven factories in the province of Guangdong have granted wage increases of about 30 percent after being allowed to use part of their profits to raise salaries, the Chinese news agency said Wednesday. Until last year factories had to turn over all profits to the state.

benefit levels for persons who retire early, from 62 to 68.

In an analysis of Social Security figures for the last 12 years, Dr. Harold L. Sheppard, associate director of the National Council on the Aging, calculated that the increase in the retirement rate had dropped from 8.4 percent in 1972-1974 to 5.5 percent in 1975-1977 to 2.7 percent in 1978-1980.

Dr. Sheppard, who was counselor on aging for President Jimmy Carter, predicted that a continuation of the decline could alleviate much of the financing problem the Social Security system faces over the next half-dozen years.

No breakdown was available to indicate how much of the dropoff in filing for benefits was attributable to fewer workers taking early retirement.

The retirement fund faces a shortage of \$10 billion to \$10 billion from 1982 through 1986, depending on the economy, and a longer, more serious deficit beginning about 2015, when the postwar "baby boom" generation begins to retire.

Expanding Population

The reduction in the retirement rate comes at a time when the number of retirees might be expected to expand because the size of the elderly population is increasing rapidly.

The Census Bureau reported earlier this year that there were 25.5 million people in the country over 65 years old, 28 percent more than there had been 10 years before.

Officials of the Social Security Administration said that the apparent slowdown in retirement had been considered by actuaries in their calculation of the impending shortage of funds to pay benefits in the next five years.

"Workers nearing so-called retirement age must be having second thoughts about leaving the labor force completely," Dr. Sheppard said. "Despite the automatic cost-of-living increase in Social Security benefits, other sources of retirement income, including private pensions, cannot be relied upon to keep up with actual and expected rises in the cost of living for such workers and their families."

Oil Dispute Provokes Antilles Cabinet Crisis

THE HAGUE — Three ministers have resigned from the Cabinet of the Dutch Antilles in a dispute over oil rights, prompting a government crisis that could delay new talks with the Dutch government on the relationship of the Netherlands with its last colony.

The ministers belong to the Aruban Independence Party, which has asserted full rights to oil exploration and profits off Aruba; representatives of the other five Antillean islands say profits must be shared. A government spokesman here said Wednesday that Antilles Gov. Ben Lito would cut short a vacation in the Netherlands and return immediately to Curacao.

Latin Nations Back El Salvador Junta

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Argentine diplomats have said that Argentina would join Colombia and Venezuela in issuing a statement supporting the government of El Salvador and criticizing France and Mexico for their recognition of the Salvadoran rebels as a political force.

The Argentine diplomats, in Washington for meetings Monday between Foreign Minister Oscar Sciar Camillion of Argentina and U.S. President Bush and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., said they hoped that the letter supporting the Salvadoran government would offset the international impact of the French-Mexican document issued Friday.

Mr. Camillion learned of the Colombian-Venezuelan initiative Tuesday morning in a phone call from Buenos Aires. It is expected that other countries will be asked to join the statement.

The letter, which is being drafted by the Colombians and Venezuelans, the Argentine diplomats said, will accuse France and Mexico of interfering in El Salvador's internal affairs by recognizing the rebels as "a representative political force."

The French-Mexican document was objectionable, they said, because it called for restructuring Salvadoran armed forces in advance of elections and it left open the possibility of bringing civil war to the Salvadoran civil war before the UN Security Council.

According to the diplomats, Mr. Haig told Mr. Camillion that the United States was surprised that France and Mexico had joined the document. They said that the French Foreign Ministry had formed the State Department the day before the letter was issued

but there was no consultation on the text with Washington.

Mr. Haig also was reported to have told Mr. Camillion that the United States intended to raise the question of Cuban activities in Nicaragua and El Salvador with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union when they meet later this month in New York.

The Argentine diplomats received the impression from Mr. Haig that the United States attached great importance to not allowing the Salvadoran situation to fade from attention. They said that the Americans seemed to believe that it was not possible for the government to win a military victory at this time, and that the major effort should be directed toward securing world support for March, 1982, elections for a constituent assembly in El Salvador.

Uruguay Chief Vows Civilian Rule

MONTEVIDEO — The former Uruguayan army commander, Gen. Gregorio Alvarez, took over Wednesday as president of the country and said that he would go ahead with plans to lead Uruguay back to civilian rule.

Gen. Alvarez made his first speech as head of state at the congress building that he seized with his soldiers eight years ago to dissolve parliament. Gen. Alvarez was chosen by the country's leading officers last month to serve a three and a quarter year term and make efforts to clear the way for an elected government.

Gen. Alvarez, who replaced President Manfredini Aparicio Mendez, said he intended to go ahead with plans to reactivate the country's two major parties, the Colorado and Blanco parties, as the basis of a new democratic government.

The two centrist parties, which won nearly 80 percent of the vote in the 1971 elections, have agreed to cooperate in the study of reforms to the 1967 constitution.

The military's political plans specifically exclude the leftist parties, which were banned after the 1973 coup. Last November, Uruguayans rejected in a referendum a new constitution that would have given the military a permanent power role.

Reagan Proposes 4.8% Raise for Federal Workers

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has recommended a 4.8-percent annual raise for the U.S. government's 1.4 million white-collar workers. The October raise would be the smallest since a 4.8-percent increase in 1973 and about half the size of last year's raise.

Mr. Reagan, saying his decision would save the taxpayers \$4.5 billion a year, rejected government salary data showing it would take a 15.1-percent increase to equalize pay with comparable jobs in private industry.

Mr. Reagan said Monday that his proposal is based on total worker compensation — pay and fringe benefits — and contended that federal benefits were generally higher than in the private sector.

Federal unions denounced the proposed raise as politically motivated and a further slap at civil servants who are being hit with budget and job cuts.

Ken Blaylock, president of the American Federation of Government Employees, said the increase is far less than the rise in the cost of living and is "not only unfair, but totally insensitive to government workers, who suffer from inflation like everybody else."



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Surprise in Angola

South Africa's announcement that its troops have killed several Soviet officers and captured a sergeant-major during their current operation in Angola comes as a surprise. But it is the announcement that is surprising, not the presence of Soviet military advisers. Every government knows that there were hundreds of Russians advising both the Angolan army and the SWAPO guerrillas, who are fighting for control of Namibia. Since the South Africans have first-rate intelligence about Angola, and since their forces are far superior to either the Angolans or the SWAPO fighters, it has been suggested that they probably could have captured or killed Russians at any time. If this is so, the question is why they decided to do it now?

One possible reason is that it fits neatly into President Reagan's view of the world. Living proof that the Soviet Union is militarily involved in Angola could easily be used to promote the U.S. administration's contention that southern Africa is an East-West battleground. Mr. Reagan, in return, might be expected to show his gratitude by demonstrating even more understanding than he has in the past for South Africa's positions on Namibia and apartheid. A related possibility is that Pretoria would like to destroy the Western consensus on reaching a settlement over Namibia by creating the impression that SWAPO is nothing more than a Soviet-inspired terrorist organization that should play no role in the territory's future.

The trouble is that although the soldier exists, it takes too much of a logical leap to draw Pretoria's conclusions. The announcement by South African Defense Minister Gen. Magnus Malan that a Russian had been captured was ambiguous and possibly misleading. It was not absolutely clear, for example, that the Soviet advisers were assigned to SWAPO as opposed to the Angolan army. Neither was it evident from Gen. Malan's statement what "Russian aspirations with southern Africa" were clearly indicated by the "Soviet propaganda" reportedly found during the operation.

Most importantly, though, the fact that SWAPO is accepting some Soviet aid to achieve its goal: or that SWAPO has a Marxist orientation, does not change the relevant reality that the organization would probably win a free election in Namibia if it were held tomorrow. Furthermore, it is recognized by the United Nations as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

There is no evidence of U.S. collusion with South Africa in an effort to prevent SWAPO from gaining power in Namibia. But an effort by the Reagan administration to capitalize on South Africa's minor coup against Moscow, would very likely backfire because it would create the impression of collusion. The wisest reaction for Washington would be to sit back and let this incident run its course.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Empire Strikes Back

Secretary of the Navy John Lehman, in a recent National Press Club speech, made an unusual and admirable assault on a defense contractor (Electric Boat) which had recently made a multimillion-dollar claim for compensation from the government for costs that Mr. Lehman insists were the result of its own "faulty performance." Speaking for the Navy, the U.S. government and taxpaying stiffies everywhere, Mr. Lehman then said that if Electric Boat did not reconsider and withdraw this claim, the Navy would bring countersuit of its own against Electric Boat to recover damages it had incurred as a result of the delay in the project in question and would also take its future business elsewhere.

Naturally there is a great deal of complaint about this on the part of the contractor and insistence that the facts of the case support a different interpretation of who did what to whom and who is at fault. That dispute will have to be adjudicated. What is notable, however, and will remain so no matter how the thing is finally settled, is the tone of shock and outrage with which the contractor responded to Mr. Lehman's attack. For Mr. Lehman was challenging the cozy system, the whole structure of assumptions that has been fashioned over the years, under which de-

fense contractors can be and are forgiven just about anything, and good old Uncle pays and pays and pays. When such a defense project goes really wrong and gets to be an embarrassment, the attempt to do something about it invariably bogs down in cries that retribution against the contractor will only hurt the poor workers in the industry or factories involved — then everyone subsidizes. Interestingly, the workers' issue has already been raised on behalf of Electric Boat.

It is worth observing that if the poverty programs had been run the way some of the defense procurement programs have been, they wouldn't even have lasted as long as they did. There has always been a political double standard in these affairs. Too many defense contractors have felt (with some reason) that they could do as they did with impunity, that the cost overrun and the ages-long delay and the inefficient end-product were all in the so-what-are-you-going-to-do-about-it? category, that the services and the public had no recourse. Well... surprise! We hope Mr. Lehman doesn't back down. He can claim one of the few truly impressive technological breakthroughs in recent Pentagon contracting history.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Diplomacy Against Drugs

Officially, Bolivia is all but bankrupt, but it's still possible for a Bolivian politician or military man to do very well off the books — by getting into the cocaine trade and the lush black market it generates.

Cocaine trafficking, according to a report by a Times correspondent, Edward Schumacher, reached all the way to the office of Bolivia's president, Gen. Luis Garcia Meza. But Gen. Garcia Meza was forced to resign a few weeks ago, in part because a group of officers rebelled against his corruption.

The Reagan administration helped, by linking aid to Bolivia to demands for a crackdown on the cocaine trade, whose main market is in the United States. As a result, that trade has been slowed considerably. More important, the United States made clear its willingness to use diplomacy against drugs.

Gen. Garcia Meza had used millions of dollars from drug traffickers to buy the allegiance of key commanders. Hoping for a resumption of U.S. foreign aid cut during the Carter administration, he had even begun his

own half-hearted campaign against the drug trade. But only small-time dealers were arrested; powerful families that make the biggest profits from drugs weren't touched. When Washington realized that a special training team from the Drug Enforcement Administration was not getting meaningful cooperation in Bolivia, it decided against resumption of aid.

While some military figures who have been identified as key drug operators remain prominent in the new government, it can be hoped that the unmasking of Gen. Garcia Meza and his removal from office are encouraging first steps toward limiting the flow of Bolivian cocaine.

More important, the Reagan administration has registered a powerful point: There is only so much that states and localities can do to keep drugs off the streets. Ultimately, an effective drug policy requires heavyweight diplomacy as well, a responsibility that clearly belongs with Washington.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Mounting Violence in Iran

It is tempting to see the mounting violence in Iran as evidence of the beginning of the end of the rule of the mullahs. However, the situation is too disturbed to allow safe predictions. The regime still appears able to draw huge crowds into the streets to mourn the dead as martyrs, and shout for revenge. It can still draw strength from the deeper feelings of simple people by paying lip service to Islamic principles.

Nevertheless, problems are mounting and it is reasonable to assume that disappointment with the regime must be growing.

For the moment, however, chaos seems likely to continue. It is a tragedy for the people of Iran, who had a right to expect something better after the fall of the shah. It is also a danger to the West because of Iran's key position in the oil-producing world.

Serious instability in Iran, or its breakup into separate parts, could start a chain reaction with incalculable consequences for the Middle East. Yet the Western powers are still, in the eyes of Iranians, so tainted by their association with the shah that they are almost entirely excluded from making any overt contribution to the search for stability.

—From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

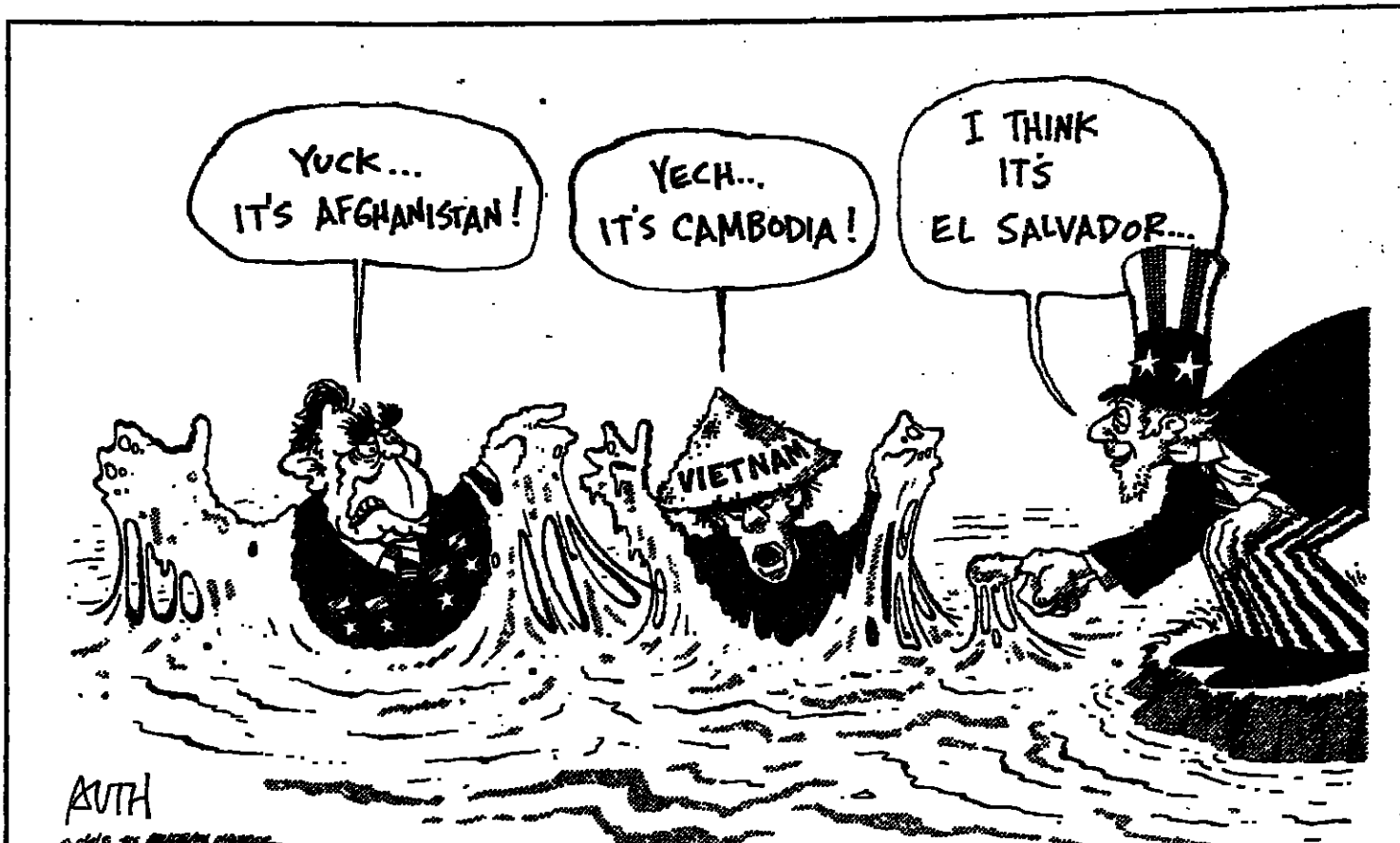
September 3, 1906

NEW YORK — James J. Hill, president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, condemns the American tendency to squander their great natural resources. With the population growing so rapidly, both forests and mines will be depleted within a brief period of time, he says. Mr. Hill holds that a bulwark against national disaster must be the more intelligent development of agricultural resources. He says: "No authority gives more than a century of life to our main available coal supply. By the middle of the present century, the best coal will have been so far consumed that the remainder can be applied to present uses only at an enhanced cost, compelling an entire rearrangement of industries."

Fifty Years Ago

September 3, 1931

COQUIMBO, Chile — Five thousand sailors and petty officers on eight war vessels, comprising virtually the entire Chilean navy, have mutinied and imprisoned their officers, including Admiral Campos, commander of the fleet. It is reported that the fleet is now under the command of a committee of sailors with headquarters aboard the flagship Latorre and that the mutineers are not planning bombardment of any of the coast cities. Seizure of the warships was accomplished without loss of life, and the surprised officers were unable to put up any resistance. Spokesmen announced that the cause of the trouble was the recent enforced reduction of 30 percent in the sailors' pay.



On Extremes in U.S. Foreign Policy

By Stephen Klaidman

PARIS — Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker's statement that the United States will not "choose between black and white" in its relations with South Africa has an oddly dissonant ring. The reason is that President Reagan has cast his overall foreign policy in "black and white" and has been widely criticized for thinking solely in those stark terms.

True to his campaign promises, Mr. Reagan seems to have approved one foreign policy decision after another in the isolated, black-and-white context of U.S.-Soviet relations. He cannot be faulted for inconsistency.

The question is whether he can be faulted for naïveté and poor judgment. In other words, are the administration's apparently straightforward and unannounced actions and statements likely to produce the intended results? Will they ease tensions between the West and the East? Will they strengthen the United States against the Soviet Union?

Refused to Condemn

Recent events in Central America, southern Africa, the Middle East and the Mediterranean suggest that the answer to those questions may be no. As an example, take the U.S. response to the South African incursion into Angola, of which Mr. Crocker's statement was a part.

Unlike its allies, the United States refused to condemn the South Africans for the large-scale, cross-border raid on the ground that such condemnation would be one-sided. Such an argument can be made, but the Reagan administration is being disingenuous in making it, and everyone knows it. The real reasons — and they have been stated by administration officials including Mr. Crocker — are that South Africa is rich in strategic minerals and it is viewed as a bulwark against further Soviet infiltration into southern Africa.

Many U.S. allies, however, see the situation as more complex than that. They believe, for one thing, that it is possible to keep South Africa on the Western team and still be sufficiently critical of Pretoria's racist policies and its desire to keep Namibia, to avoid alienating all of black Africa. Where else, they ask, can the South Africans go for support? Although Pretoria can't be pushed into doing what it doesn't want to, neither is it likely to convert to Communism overnight.

The Economist of London states in its charmingly unequivocal way that "South Africa is now going for victory" in Namibia. If that is correct, as it may well be, the UN

effort to make the territory independent will probably collapse, and the United States will almost certainly be held responsible; a result that will damage U.S. relations in varying degrees with black Africa, other Third World countries and some of its NATO allies. It could also lead to the introduction of still more Cuban and East German troops and Soviet advisers into Angola.

Happy Soviet Envoy

When the United States broke with its allies on the five-nation Namibia contact group and vetoed a Security Council resolution condemning the South African incursion, the Soviet ambassador could hardly conceal his glee.

In Central America, there have been a number of U.S. moves that are consistent with the Reagan rhetoric, but which seem unlikely in the long-run to advance Washington's interests. There is not the slightest indication, for example, that any aid short of major U.S. economic and military involvement, will enable the ruling junta in El Salvador to overcome the popularly based opposition.

Now that France has joined with Mexico to recognize the main rebel groups as legitimate political forces, others can be expected to follow. Here, too, the United States is likely to be in conflict with many of its allies — one more situation that will bring smiles to the lips of Soviet officials.

Meanwhile, the United States has sent military advisers to Honduras, and the U.S. representative at the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, has meddled in tiny, friendly Costa Rica's internal affairs by raising the specter of a Communist threat and suggesting that the United States might help to overcome it with police training.

Sidesteps in Mideast

Bands of U.S. soldiers and police-training brigades bring back unpleasant memories all over Latin America — memories, in many cases, of U.S. support for brutal dictators. One wonders how much thought was given to sending 21 Americans to patrol the Honduran border with El Salvador, or to Mrs. Kirkpatrick's remarks on Costa Rica. What friends are being won? Which people influenced?

The main Middle East theater remains as complicated as ever and it is unclear what the thrust of Reagan policy will be there. But there are a couple of interesting sidesteps at the moment.

The Reagan administration has done ev-

erything but declare publicly its determination to get rid of Libya's leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi. It is in that context that most observers viewed the shooting down of two Soviet-built Libyan fighters over the Gulf of Sidra.

But Egyptian Defense Minister Mohammed Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala offers another interpretation, which is worth paying attention to if only because the Egyptians have had long experience with the Russians and know them well. Mr. Abu Ghazala suggests that the Soviet Union put the Libyans up to provoking the U.S. pilots to fire at them to provide "an excuse to become more involved in Libya, to bring more advisers and more Cubans."

Time will tell whether the Egyptian defense minister is right or wrong, but if he is right, the price of having downed the Libyan jets may prove too high.

The other sidestep is the proposed sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia. If there is really a way to guarantee that the world's most sophisticated airborne warning and control system does not fall into Soviet hands, and to guarantee that it will not be used in a war against Israel, the sale could make some sense.

It might help prevent an attack on the oil fields, it might keep some Saudi military men happy and therefore out of political trouble, and it would bring billions of dollars in revenue to the U.S. government.

Friction With Allies

But there are no such guarantees; the sale will exacerbate relations with Israel, and it will involve a very tough and possibly losing fight in Congress. What's more, Saudi Arabia, like South Africa, has no place else to go. Its destiny is linked to that of the United States and the other industrialized democracies with or without AWACS. It probably would have been better to tough it out with the Saudis and try to keep U.S.-owned-and-operated AWACS in the area to protect Western interests there.

All of these things, combined with others such as apparent U.S. reluctance to begin serious negotiations with the Soviet Union on theater or strategic arms, to support international lending institutions or to reach agreement on a balanced and equitable sea-law treaty, cause friction between the United States and its allies and alienate potentially friendly countries in Africa and Latin America. It is not clear that the offsetting benefits will be sufficient.

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Lesson for U.S. on Troubled Waters

By Elliot L. Richardson

WASHINGTON — News of the dogfight over the Gulf of Sidra struck the Law of the Sea Conference in Geneva last week at an awkward moment for the U.S. delegation. Lacking instructions that would permit us to seek specific changes in the Draft Convention on the Law of the Sea, we were already on the defensive. The Libyans, surely, would attempt to organize some kind of a blast. The blast never came. Only a letter was circulated — why wasn't there more reaction?

Part of the answer, no doubt, was widespread detestation of the government of Col. Moamer Qadhafi. The more important reason was that this was a conference of experts on international law who were well aware that Libya's attempt to stretch a baseline across the Gulf of Sidra from which to measure its territorial waters had no plausible basis either in customary international law or in the Draft Convention. They also saw that even such farfetched claims of Libya's could acquire legal respectability if not resisted.

In fact, the axiom that the life of international law is in its obser-

vance was a proximate cause of the incident.

In 1978, concerned that the United States was not reacting consistently to coastal-state jurisdictional claims incompatible with our high-seas rights, I recommended that the National Security Council appoint a task force to develop a systematic approach to the regular exercise of these rights. The resulting procedures contemplate the periodic use of disguised aircraft. Their function, as in the Libyan case, is simply to make sure that our freedoms of navigation and overflight are not eroded by neglect.

Hard Case

In the present chaotic state of coastal-state territorial claims, calculation of the costs and benefits of asserting our rights in a given case can be excruciatingly difficult. Few of the claims that we do not recognize are so easy to discount as Libya's. Few governments are so widely disliked. In the Gulf of Sidra the only foreseeable cost was just such an incident as in fact occurred, and that was likely to be offset (and was) by the benefit of displaying firm resolve in upholding our rights.

The case is harder when the government whose jurisdictional claim we do not accept is both friendly and generally respected. It is harder still when the country is important to us for political, economic or military reasons. It is hardest of all when these factors are added the circumstance that ours is a minority view of the applicable legal principles.

In such a case, acting on our view of the law, especially if force has to be invoked, can provoke the ill will of a whole region or a whole group of nations. Retaliation can take many costly forms. The costs will be cumulative, moreover, if we persist in defying the dominant view.

It is essential, on the other hand, that the movements of our air and naval forces should not be deterred or distorted by our reluctance to incur such costs. The only way of avoiding them without impairing our high-seas rights is to bring about a situation in which our view of the applicable legal principles is consistent with the generally accepted view.

Freedom of navigation and overflight in 200-mile economic zones and through straits and archipelagos requires rules just as clearly established and broadly recognized as those on which we relied in sending our F-14s over the Gulf of Sidra.

This is not a hypothetical requirement. The State Department

has frequently urged the subordination of navigational interests to foreign-policy considerations. Indeed, the concern that global mobility would become the victim of "creeping jurisdiction" over international waters led the Defense Department over a decade ago to take the initiative in getting the United States to join in calling for a new international conference on the law of the sea.

The State Department foresaw that without broad-based international agreement on freedom of transit, even such vital straits as Hormuz, Malacca and Bab el Mandeb could become vulnerable to changes in government, superpower competition and unilateral demands.

The Gulf of Sidra episode confirms the Defense Department's prescience. Like the dog that did not bark, the Law of the Sea Conference tacitly endorsed the U.S. role as the protagonist of broadly accepted legal principles. The inference is inescapable, however, that lacking such legal support, similar action would have been seen as that of an international bully. This, clearly, is the most significant lesson to be drawn from the Gulf of Sidra incident.

Elliot L. Richardson, former head of the U.S. delegation to the Law of the Sea Conference, is chairman of the Public Advisory Committee on the delegation. He wrote this article for the New York Times.

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1980

Canada Bars 2 Russians From Parley Pugwash Organizers Protest the Decision

By Henry Ginzler New York Times Service
BANFF, Alberta — A cooperative effort by about 130 scientists from 33 countries to find ways to limit the arms race and reduce international tensions has run into some tensions of its own.

Even before the 31st Pugwash Conference, named after the small Nova Scotia town where the series began in 1957, opened its sessions in this mountain resort Friday, the organizers protested a decision by the Canadian government to bar two Soviet delegates.

The Department of External Affairs cited security reasons for its refusal to grant the two men visas.

Suspicion and Distrust
The two scientists are Dr. Vladimir Pavlichenko, a longtime participant in the Pugwash symposia and a member of the President of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, as well as a negotiator in the second strategic arms limitation talks, and Dr. Vladimir Ustinov, who was to have attended the conference for the first time as a specialist in disarmament and the history of science.

The organizers noted that this was the first time that anyone had been barred from the conference and declared that "it is clear that the suspicion and distrust which existed in 1957 and which our meetings have always tried to dispel, still exists even in a country as open, friendly and generous as Canada."

Nine other Soviet scientists are taking part. They made no protest of their own and continued to attend sessions despite what had happened to their colleagues. It is largely to their insistence that the meetings are private, the organizers explained.

A Soviet participant, Vasily S. Emelyanov, an atomic expert, made a strong attack on U.S. policy since the time of President Harry S. Truman when, he said, had sought "world domination" through the so-called Truman Doctrine for containing Communism.

Sensible Solutions
Mr. Emelyanov said at a workshop on energy resources and international security that the "major obstacle to the search for sensible solutions of complicated international problems in our time is an outrageous, unprecedently insolent policy of the United States." The policy, he said, is based on "huge and ever-growing reserves of the most diversified nuclear weaponry."

Antagonism between the big powers was not the only source of tension that appeared to hinder what is intended to be friendly cooperation among scientists acting on their own to find solutions to world problems.

An Egyptian doctor, Essam E. Galal, accused Israel of "an overt premeditated act of war" in attacking Iraq's Osirak nuclear reactor in June and said the Israelis had "persistently used all clandestine and illegitimate means to achieve nuclear military capabilities."

There was an immediate rejoinder from Shalheveth Freier, an Israeli physicist, who declared that Iraq had considered itself at war with Israel from the beginning of Israel's existence.

"The conjunction of expressed and proven Israeli designs on Israel, the nature of its nuclear program and the impossibility of confiding the security of Israel to the conditioned effectiveness of inspection procedures led to the raid on Osirak," he said.



Albert Speer and Hitler examining blueprints in Berlin in 1937.

Albert Speer, 76, Architect Of Hitler's Nazism, Is Dead

(Continued from Page 1)
armament, died in a plane crash, Hitler made Mr. Speer the successor. The following year, Hitler also gave Mr. Speer authority over raw materials and industrial production, putting about 80 percent of German wartime industry in his hands.

Despite Allied air raids, Mr. Speer kept war production going. Some experts said his effectiveness might have extended the war by two years.

Hitler's Power
Toward the end, in 1945, Mr. Speer said, he turned against Hitler, entertaining the idea of assassination of a coup. However, he said, Hitler's personal power over him persisted.

Mr. Speer kept his Cabinet post in the government of Adm. Karl Doemig after Hitler committed suicide on April 30, 1945, and was captured with other officials on May 21 on a German ship in Flensburg harbor. Mr. Speer was indicted in August as one of 24 major war criminals and was tried at Nuremberg. He was accused of having led millions of forced laborers, most of them prisoners of war or civilians from occupied countries, in the production of armaments. Alone among the 23 at the trial, Mr. Speer admitted his guilt.

At Spandau prison after his conviction, he was prohibited from writing his memoirs. He made notes in toilet paper and had them smuggled out with the help of a guard. The notes were the basis of his later books.

In his last years, Mr. Speer lived quietly and comfortably in a music cottage his father built in the hills near Heidelberg when his son was born.

HOLLYWOOD (AP) — Vera-Ellean, 55, who danced through the golden era of Hollywood musicals, died Sunday of cancer.

She broke into show business when at the age of 13; she won the Major Bowes Amateur Hour. After her movie career was launched by Samuel Goldwyn, she starred in such hits as "White Christmas," "With a Song in Her Soul," and "The Tender Trap," and with Mr. Kelly in "Words and Music" in which the two per-

U.S. Study Says 60% of Homosexual Men Contracted Sexually Transmitted Disease

By Victor Cobin Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — As many as 60 percent of homosexual men, especially those who have many sex partners, may contract one or more sexually transmitted diseases or infections, according to a federally conducted survey reported in the current American Journal of Public Health.

The percentage may be even higher, and many homosexuals contract sexually transmitted diseases more than once, the survey said.
The situation is a challenge to medicine, according to an editorial in the journal of the American Public Health Association, the society of federal, state and local health officials.
The journal summarizes the results of a questionnaire filled out by 4,212 homosexual men from every state and Canadian province, a sample called "the largest and most diverse" yet of a homosexual population.

Sixty percent of the 3,696 respondents who answered all the questions had had at least one sexually transmitted disease.
Among those questioned, 38 percent had had gonorrhea, 24 percent urethritis (inflammation), 18 percent venereal growths, 13 percent syphilis, 10 percent hepatitis (liver disease transmitted by a virus) and 9.4 percent some form of herpes, another virus disease. Also reported were intestinal diseases such as amebiasis, shigellosis and enteritis; and meningitis, a serious brain or spinal cord infection.

And it is unlikely, said Dr. H. Hunter Handsfield, that only once-sick homosexuals are because only four of 692 questions in the entire questionnaire were medical questions.
"At High Risk"
It is at the least fair to say that homosexual men who have had multiple sex exposures "are at high risk" of major disease, added Dr. Handsfield, author of the journal's editorial.

Those at greatest risk, the survey indicates, are those who have had many partners and those who have had "anonymous or furtive" encounters in "gay bars, parks, public restrooms, bars, peep shows or pornographic moviehouses." Other surveys have shown that between 8 and 12 percent of homosexuals have more than 500 sex partners during their lives. In the CDC survey, the average number reported was 49.

Another important cause of disease was fecal-oral contamination, either inadvertent or through a direct sexual act.
Dr. Darrow and co-authors urged health authorities to improve services for gays and encourage them to establish their own clinics. But Dr. Handsfield, director of the sexually transmitted disease program in the Seattle-King County Health Department, said the ability of health departments to cope with this growing medical problem is "shrinking."

"Two major goals for the 1980s," he said, should be education of doctors to recognize and "nonjudgmentally" manage these diseases, and development of strong links between public clinics and major medical centers that can provide the laboratory and other help to deal with these problems.

Publishing Book Fair Planned for Soviet Exiles

By Harold C. Schonberg New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Just about a week after the end of the Moscow Book Fair, which opened Wednesday and runs through Sept. 14, the Association of American Publishers and the Fund for Free Expression will sponsor a smaller but related affair of their own. Named the Third Moscow Book Fair Reception in Exile, it will be held at the New York Public Library on Sept. 14, and its purpose will be to honor Soviet writers who have emigrated or been exiled from the Soviet Union. At least 17 of them are expected to be present.

The idea came from Robert L. Bernstein, chairman of Random House and a human rights activist. Bernstein is chairman of the Fund for Free Expression and also of a spinoff group, LitWorld Watch. Both groups help authors and monitor human rights around the world.

Bernstein hopes the Soviet Union will be receiving "a message" from the Sept. 14 event. At both of the previous book fairs in Moscow, in 1977 and 1979, American publishers took over the Argy Restaurant for a dinner, and in 1979 Soviet writers were invited. Many came, even though the street outside the restaurant was packed with secret police. In the years since 1977, several American publishers have had their visas revoked, among them Bernstein. Winthrop Knowlton of Harper & Row and Carl Proffer of Arris.

These three, along with Martin F. Levin, chairman of the Association of American Publishers; Townsend Hoopes, president of the association; John McRae 3d, chairman of International Freedom to Publish; Alexander C. Hoffman, vice president of Doubleday, and Lawrence Hughes, president of William Morrow & Co., will be hosts for the Sept. 14 dinner at the library here. Many of them had been co-hosts at the Moscow dinners in 1977 and 1979. It was only a few weeks ago that Bernstein conceived of the idea of a reception for exiled Soviet writers. A date early in September was originally set, to coincide with the Russian fair. It was postponed to Sept. 14 for several reasons, the most important of which was the arrival of two Soviet émigré writers — Lev Kopelev and his wife, Raisa Orlova. Both will be here just in time to be guests of the publishers.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union Wednesday opened its third international book fair as Soviet officials defended their decision to bar the display of a handful of books on Jewish and Nazi themes, even to find pride in what makes her different. True to "Miracle Worker" there's the understanding (Trevor Ewe in an equally impressive performance) who comes to understand her, while true to "Equus" there are peripheral visitations from incomprehending parents and well-meaning officials trying to come to terms with an existence they can never share.

But where Medoff scores is in the variations he plays on these familiar patterns and in the way that his play analyzes communication between two worlds, not just that of the deaf and of the hearing, but also that of the actors and the audience. "Children" is a sign-language "Translations," it sets up the barriers, shows how they might be hurdled, and ends with a commendable lack of sentimentality.

It's a play about love and about control and about defiance: above all it's a play about the fact of deafness, about it being a state not the opposite of hearing but instead full of its own sounds and rules and codes of behavior, where they do things differently not always because they have to but sometimes because they want to. It's an evening not to be missed, and Gordon Davidson's production is so fresh and so strong that you forget he has already done it on at least three U.S. stages, including his own in Los Angeles.

The list of honored guests also names eight Soviet writers. Six of them are serving sentences in Soviet labor camps. One has been sentenced to five years of exile. The eighth and most famous of all, Andrei Sakharov, was banished to Gorky last year.

Theater in London 'Children of a Lesser God' Is a Winner

By Sheridan Morley International Herald Tribune
LONDON — After a less than wonderful start with "Eastward Ho" the new Mermaid Theatre looks to have a winner (and I would guess a financially profitable one) with its second production, Mark Medoff's Broadway-award-winning "Children of a Lesser God."

Perched somewhere halfway between "The Miracle Worker" and "Whose Life Is It Anyway?" this is a sketchy but powerful account of the case for what can only be called deaf liberation, and it leads to an eventual awareness that the state of being deaf, like the state of being black, is necessarily not made better by any attempts to modify it. In a cast of seven, three of the characters (and actors) are wholly or partially deaf, two of them attempt to talk, to lip-read, to accommodate themselves to a world in which the unthinking majority can hear. One does not, and the play is essentially about her refusal to conform, to pretend, to learn to do badly what she can never do well.

This is in that sense a play about a rebellion; just as the hero of "Whose Life?" refuses to prolong a hopeless hospital existence, so Sarah Norman (marvelously played here by Elizabeth Quain) wins in the end the right to be true to her own future — to live deaf, and her own in Los Angeles.

Travel The Timely Taj Express

By Joel Stratte-McClure International Herald Tribune
AGRA, India — Indian trains have a lamentable reputation — sacred cows often block the tracks, accidents are frequent and delays expected. But the Taj Express, which leaves Platform 2 at the New Delhi station each morning at 7:10, is a startling exception.

"This is the fastest, most comfortable and only punctual train in India," boasted Reginald David, mechanical engineer for the Taj Express. "It goes 60 miles an hour, the countryside is beautiful, there's never been an accident and it makes a profit."

The three-hour journey is almost as pleasant as the first glimpse of the Taj Mahal, the shiny inlaid-marble tomb built by Shah Jahan's 20,000 workers for his wife Arjumand between 1631-53. The first-class air-conditioned coach (\$15 one way) has only 27 spacious seats, there is a shower and dressing room in the compartment and a steward distributes pillows and readily answers the seat-side bell. The large clock even has the correct time.

A light breakfast during the morning journey costs only 50 cents and dinner during the return trip, leaving each afternoon at 6:55 p.m., is less than \$2 — including soup, bread, potato patties, vegetables, lamb chops and a banana. The 90 seats per car in the seven second-class coaches are actually wooden benches but the one-way fare is only \$1.70 while a non-air-conditioned first-class seat goes for \$8.

"This train has a seat for everyone and about 50 percent of the passengers, Indian or foreign, are tourists," said K.K. Mathur, the engineer, who has been pulling the 11 blue coaches with his workhorse steam engine since the Taj Express began operating on Oct. 2, 1964.

Before departure Mathur proudly shows off the engine's shiny copper controls, its sculpture of Lord Krishna and the overflowing coal bin.

The only problems we have are getting the right quality of fuel and spares for this 20-year-old engine," he said, sweating from the furnace heat.

The view from the coach during the trip to Agra is vintage India — water buffalo cooling off in swamps, Hindu temples and an occasional mosque surrounded by lush moon-green fields of sugarcane and corn, a water pipeline, a newly built electronics plant, and a lone Surf on the platform during the 9:15 stop at Mathura.

Four thousand to five thousand persons visit the Taj Mahal each day and nine hours in Agra can be trying. The ubiquitous guides and rickshaw drivers insist on steering visitors to shops selling emerald rings, inlaid marble tables and sandalwood statues of Hindu gods. The streets are a circus — dancing bears, elephant and camel rides, even a staged fight between a mongoose and snake.

After watching the sun set on the Taj Mahal, the air-conditioning, soft seats and warm meal on the Taj Express are required for the return trip. When the train pulls into the New Delhi station Reginald David is there to meet his pet train. He looks at his watch and smiles.

"It's never late," he says to a departing passenger, "and I make a point of dining on it whenever I can."

Reservations are required on the Taj Express during the peak tourist season, September to April. They may be made at the railway station or through local travel agents and hotels.

Given that Coward was the jack of all theatrical trades and the master of most (the original "Tonight at 8:30" was not only his as author but also as star, director and composer-lyricist) these three offer interesting insights into the sheer variety of his talent. "Shadow Play" is a soft echo of "Private Lives," a slight romantic musical concerned with the archetypal Coward couple who find it impossible to live together and equally impossible to live apart. Intriguingly, however, this was written just a year after Coward had made his first American movie ("The Scoundrel" for Ben Hecht) and is conceived totally film techniques — flashbacks, cross-fades and quick cuts all performed on stage with the help of sudden lighting changes.

The second play, "Hands Across the Sea" is likely to prove mysterious to tourists since it is in fact an elaborate parody of the home lives of the late Lord and Lady Mountbatten and to be enjoyed on any level other than the purely farcical (at which it is not very good) requires a working knowledge of the Mountbattens' 1930s lifestyles and acquaintances.

To round the evening out there is however "Red Peppers" which, in its account of the seedy provincial music-hall world where Lawrence (though not Coward) served an apprenticeship, will doubtless have a broader appeal. Like Chaplin's "Limelight" it manages simultaneously to celebrate and parody a lost theatrical world.

Insofar as this patchy evening succeeds, it does so because of John Standing, one of the last in a line that stretches back through Jack Buchanan to Bobby Howes, and who is very rarely represented on Broadway by Ray Bolger. He has that effortless throwaway charm and instinctive understanding of the Coward style which, as the rest of the cast proves only too clearly, can never be taught. Like cricket, the art of playing Coward requires a native intuition which, if there, can always be improved, if not, no amount of technique can replace it.

Festivals Fringe Events Are Making Edinburgh a Big Success

By Steven Rattner New York Times Service
EDINBURGH — The Edinburgh Festival, an ever-expanding celebration of the arts, will come to a close Saturday, more successful than many of its predecessors by statistical, if not artistic, measures.

Began in 1947 as a self-described "gesture of cultural defiance in a world made weary by war, misery and destruction," the festival has since grown to a three-week-long cultural institution far broader in scope than its founders imagined.

This year, the official festival is offering 164 performances — largely of opera, theater and music — and appears likely to sell about 80 percent of the 171,811 tickets available. About 100,000 visitors are expected to elbow their way through this crowded Scottish city where nearly all shop windows are designed to capitalize on their arrival.

But perhaps most imposing has been the growth in the panoply of related events that swirl around the official festival, notably the "Fringe," a collection of 454 companies, 739 shows and 8,868 often bizarre performances.

Among the most talked-about such occurrences this year have been a production of "2001" performed in the back of a Hillman Avenger automobile to an audience of two per performance, a revue put on in a hotel's checked-baggage room, and Acme Acting, which performs an individually selected production at the customer's choice of location.

"Demand and supply are rarely so directly related in the arts," said Alistair Moffat, the administrator of the Festival Fringe Society, which publishes a program but does not regulate the Fringe productions.

Conventional Programming Questioned
The vibrance of the Fringe has to some extent overshadowed the official festival, which does not seek a place on the international artistic cutting edge, but rather tries to attract visitors, bring world-renowned culture to Scots and help develop local artistic talents.

This year, critics were unhappy at the number of conventional productions and concert programs, although Rossini's "The Barber of Seville," in the Cologne Opera's production, received some of the best reviews. But the 1981 festival generated a measure of cultural controversy as well. Perhaps the most discussion was over Bach's St. Matthew Passion by the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Claudio Abbado, which opened the festival. The performance, with a large chorus, ran against the modern trend toward smaller performing forces in such music, but twice played to full houses.

Other official productions also received mostly mixed reviews. One of the eagerly awaited events has been the premiere Tuesday of "On the Razzle," a new play by Tom Stoppard, whose "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead" was discovered among the offerings of the 1966 Fringe.

This year's festival was the most heavily theater-oriented ever. Before the arrival of John Drummond, who is running his third Edinburgh Festival, directors have had principally musical backgrounds. The first director was Rudolf Bing, who came from the Glyndebourne opera festival and went to the Metropolitan Opera as general manager.

However, the theater presentations this year were accorded fair to poor reviews, particularly "As You Like It" by the Birmingham Repertory Theater, which one critic called "a pageant not a play." Leonard Bernstein's "Candide," also by the Birmingham company, received only fair notices.

Among the most controversial of Drummond's decisions was the inclusion of three foreign-language plays. The National Theater of Romania's "The Girl from Andros," a comedy written by Terence in 166 B.C., was much criticized, but Racine's "Britannicus" played to large and enthusiastic audiences.

As for music, the festival featured a variety of well-known groups and performers, such as the London Symphony Orchestra, the London Philharmonic Orchestra, the violinist Yehudi Menuhin and the pianist Vladimir Ashkenazy. Perhaps the most praised performance was the premiere by the BBC Symphony Orchestra of John Tavener's "Akhmatova Requiem," a celebration of the Russian poet Anna Akhmatova, described by The Sunday Times as "affecting and astonishing." Drummond was the narrator.

In addition to the official festival and the Fringe, Edinburgh in late August became the setting for a variety of related events, including a military tattoo, performed at night against a backdrop of Edinburgh Castle above the city. Although derided by serious arts lovers, the event is a bigger draw than the official festival, selling a quarter-million tickets.

Also under way are several special art exhibitions aimed almost exclusively at local residents, and a film festival, which this year is shorter than usual but which still includes 40 feature films and a screening of the 1927 production of Abel Gance's "Napoleon." A daylong event.

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Biological 'Guided Missiles' Deployed in Cancer War

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

NEW YORK — The 67-year-old man had lymphoma, a form of cancer. The disease was tightening its grip, attacking his skin and his lymphatic system. Chemists and radiation were failing.

Then his doctors started a new treatment with substances called monoclonal antibodies designed to seek out his cancer cells exclusively and help kill them. These special antibodies, the most potent biological "guided missiles" known to science, were given repeatedly while the doctors watched for signs of dangerous toxicity. There were none.

By the end of four weeks the man was looking better and feeling better. Some tumors on his skin disappeared; others became soft and flat, signs that they were being attacked. The patient's fevers and night sweats ceased. A medical report described the response as encouraging.

But this story does not have a happy ending. The patient's partial remission lasted about seven weeks; then the cancer advanced again and four weeks later he died.

The case is significant, however, as a demonstration that effects can be achieved through such guided-missile attack on cancer and as one of the first known uses of monoclonal antibodies in treatment of human illness.

Antibodies are defensive proteins produced by the body to help repel invasions of almost any foreign substance. Monoclonal antibodies are produced with the aid of special cell-fusion techniques that give rise to groups of extremely uniform antibodies that are much more selective than ordinary antibodies.

Some Research

The case is also notable as an illustration of how implacably cancer can counterattack the most ingenious assaults of medical science. But the war is not over and the use of monoclonal antibodies to learn more of cancer's complex secrets and attack its outlaws cells is being pursued in animal research at many institutions and in human beings at a few.

These efforts underscore the broadening usefulness of these special antibodies that were not available to most scientists for any purpose until the last few years. Monoclonal antibodies have already had a major impact on many areas of scientific research and biochemical analysis. They have spawned an industry devoted to their production and use.

They show promise of speeding the development of vaccines against malaria, schistosomiasis and possibly other globally important parasitic diseases; of permitting life-saving diagnosis of some infections in newborn babies, and of other uses, including the experimental treatment of a few carefully selected cancer patients.

Specialists note that it is still too early to say how useful monoclonal antibodies will

be in treating any human malignancy. But, like other experimental weapons against cancer, they are already providing new insights into the nature of that complex group of diseases.

The 67-year-old man, who had a form of lymphoma called mycosis fungoides, was treated at the Stanford University Medical Center. His case was reported in a "preliminary communication" in *The Lancet*, the international medical journal, earlier this month by Drs. Richard A. Miller and Ronald Levy.

Encouraging Results

"Monoclonal antibody produced a striking clinical response in skin, lymph nodes, and blood, but complete remission was not achieved," they report said.

"We are encouraged by the results in this patient," they added. "Perhaps antibodies of better specificity or more suitable class can be developed for treatment."

Altogether, doctors at Stanford have tried monoclonal antibodies in eight cancer patients, two of them under treatment now. To date there has been no evidence of ill effects and there have been some encouraging results in at least four of the patients. Dr. Levy sees little hope that the special antibodies will ever cure cancers unaided, but he hopes they can be forged into a powerful weapon to aid other forms of treatment.

Similar strategies have been used on at least six patients by a group at Harvard's Sidney Farber Cancer Institute and the Children's Hospital in Boston.

"What we've all found is that monoclonal

antibodies can cause a remarkable drop in cancer cells," Dr. Susan Schlessman, leader of that group, said recently. But, he said, the cells eventually lose much of their sensitivity to the antibodies. In some cases the targets for antibodies on the cancer cells disappear when the antibodies attack in force and then appear again when the antibodies are gone. No one knows exactly why this happens.

He and Dr. Levy both said that use of the antibodies on cancer patients in the final stages of disease may be asking the all-but-impossible by trying to marshal the body's immune defenses in patients in whom those defenses have already been greatly weakened by disease and drug treatment. The hope is that more knowledge and experience will permit earlier, and therefore possibly more effective, uses of the antibodies.

The purpose in using monoclonal antibodies against cancer is that of aiming the cell-killing effect at cancer cells with such precision that normal cells are left unharmed. It is a task for which monoclonal antibodies seem almost ideally suited, provided targets can be found on the cancer cells that are either unique to those cells or rare in others.

Use of Bone Marrow

To date no one has found any antibody targets, known as antigens, that are unique to cancer cells. But antigens have been found that are rare in a patient's normal tissues. These targets for antibodies seem to be characteristic of cells that are multiplying rapidly or are in various stages of change from early to mature developmental stages.

Another ingenious strategy involving treatment of bone marrow with the special

antibodies is being attempted by the group in Boston including Drs. Schlessman, Stephen Sallan, Jerome Ritz and Robert Bast. They have tried this with three childhood leukemia patients for whom drugs were losing effectiveness and for whom there were no siblings available for bone marrow transplantation.

Bone marrow samples were taken from the patients when their diseases were in remission and were treated with monoclonal antibodies targeted against leukemic cells. Then the marrow samples were frozen and stored while the patients were given large doses of drugs and radiation, which killed all their remaining bone marrow and, it was hoped, any leukemic cells within.

Bone marrow is the body's blood-forming organ. The treatment would kill the patient in the absence of some way of providing new marrow afterward. The patients' stored marrow, cleansed of all detectable leukemic cells, was then reinfused to repopulate and restore the vital blood-forming capacity. The strategy has been tried in three patients within the past year, Dr. Schlessman said, and all three at present are taking no anti-cancer drugs and yet are free from detectable signs of their illness. He emphasized that these results were only preliminary.

In recent months there has been a steady stream of reports in the scientific literature concerning new uses of these special antibodies and of discoveries made with their help. Several scientific meetings have been devoted to them and more are scheduled. At one such meeting, held at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, scientists of many institutions described a broad range of studies and experimental uses of the antibodies.

A report by David A. Scheinberg and Dr. Mette Strand of Johns Hopkins and Dr. Otto Gansow of the National Institutes of Health, described experiments in which mice were cured of leukemia induced experimentally by use of monoclonal antibodies that had a strong preference for attaching to the animal's leukemic cells.

Some of the most striking experiments involved antibodies linked with compounds called chelates, which contained highly radioactive metals. The radiation was of a kind that delivers a heavy dose to its immediate vicinity but does not penetrate to adjoining tissues. Mr. Scheinberg said the antibody-bound chelates offered science a whole new category of medically useful radioactive substances.

Chemical Differences

Studies with monoclonal antibodies have demonstrated, Dr. Schlessman told his colleagues, that human leukemias that seemed to be uniform can actually be differentiated by the specific chemical characteristics of the leukemic cells. Some of these differences, potentially important for designing optimum treatment, were not known before the use of monoclonal antibodies made them evident.

In another field of medicine, diagnostic

use of the antibodies already shows promise of aiding treatment of some potentially deadly infections. Scientists at Children's Hospital in Philadelphia have used the antibodies to achieve quick diagnosis of a type of bacterial infection that kills 6,000 newborn American infants a year.

The infections, with bacteria called Group B streptococci, can be extremely dangerous to infants in the first few days of life. It has been estimated that 12,000 cases occur in the United States each year and that about half the babies die.

In Philadelphia, Dr. Richard Polin, an expert on care of newborns, is using monoclonal antibodies' great sensitivity to diagnose such bacterial infections within only a few hours. The method involves exposing samples of a baby's spinal fluid to the antibodies. The presence or absence of the bacteria determines the treatment that is needed.

Among the most ambitious uses of monoclonal antibodies is in research toward development of vaccines against some of mankind's most devastating parasitic infections, such as schistosomiasis and malaria. These are diseases that afflict hundreds of millions of people throughout the world. The parasites go through multiple stages of development and have evolved many ways of outwitting the natural defenses of the human body.

Immunity Studied

Yet, said Dr. Mette Strand of Johns Hopkins in a report on schistosomiasis, some Egyptians exposed to the small-transmitted disease because they work in the waters of the Nile do actually develop immunity. Her group and several others are using monoclonal antibodies to seek out particular antigens on the schistosomiasis parasites that could stimulate useful immunity.

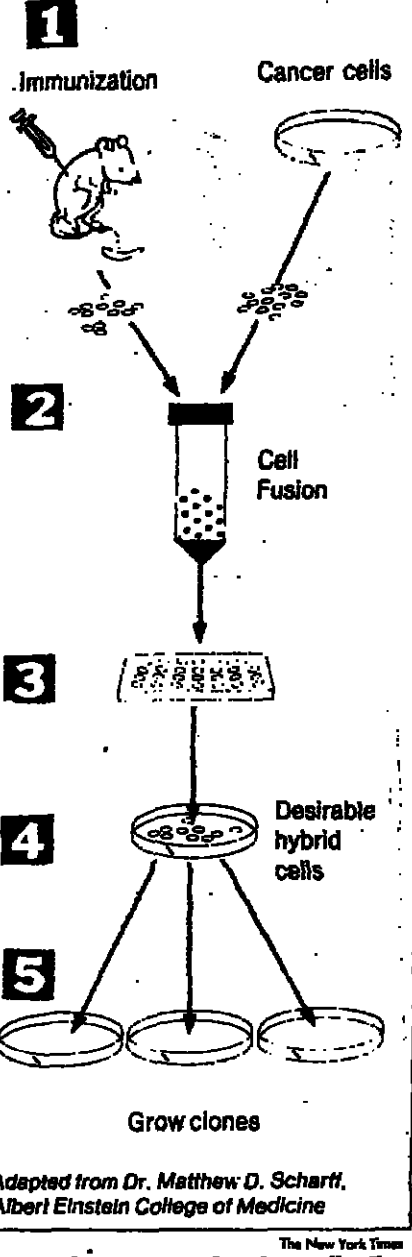
Others, notably a team led by Drs. Ruth and Victor Nussenzweig of New York University, have been conducting the same kind of search involving the malaria parasite.

Using the new techniques, Dr. Strand and her colleagues have produced antibodies to tiny spines on the surface of schistosomiasis parasites that are present during most of the period of infection and may be important in helping anchor the parasites within blood vessels.

When useful pure substances are isolated, the techniques of gene splicing and tissue culture may allow large-scale production so that enough material for vaccines can be made available for research and development. For each of the two parasitic diseases, scientists have obtained pure substances capable of protecting laboratory animals against infection.

Some scientists expect a vaccine against schistosomiasis to be achieved within five years, although they are not willing to be quoted on any prediction so optimistic. Malaria vaccine, too, is seen as a probable development although few are willing to predict just when.

How Monoclonal Antibodies Are Made



Adapted from Dr. Matthew D. Scharf, Albert Einstein College of Medicine

To produce monoclonal antibodies, mice are immunized against a substance of scientific interest (1). Antibody-producing cells are recovered from the spleens of the mice and fused (2) with cancer cells called myelomas. The myeloma cells enable the hybrid cells to grow indefinitely while the mice cells determine what antibodies the hybrid will make. The hybrid cells, called hybridomas, are incubated (3). Hybridomas producing large amounts of desirable antibodies are isolated (4) and reproduce themselves by cloning (5).

Clones Improve Target Precision

NEW YORK — Antibodies are proteins produced by the body's immune defense system in response to almost any foreign invasion. An antibody is aimed exclusively at a specific target on a cell or other substance. The individual targets are called antigens.

But an attack against most invaders of the body, disease-causing viruses or bacteria, for example, is mounted against overlapping targets by a family of similar but not quite identical antibodies. Each antibody seeks out a particular antigen from among the many on the surface of a cell or virus.

Monoclonal antibodies have excited great interest among medical and industrial scientists because each type is much more precise in its action than the family of antibodies produced against most foreign substances.

The substances are called monoclonal because each type comes from a single clone of identical cells. The antibodies produced by any clone are all identical. It is their uniformity, specificity and the fact that they can be produced in large quantity and standard quality that gives these antibodies their unusual power.

Scientists make these by fusing cancer cells called myelomas with animal or human antibody-making cells that have been exposed to the particular substances against which antibodies are sought. The fused cells, called hybridomas, make the antibodies. Each clone, producing only one type of antibody, will keep on producing that uniform product indefinitely. Thus it becomes possible to use such antibodies as standardized biochemical agents that do not vary from batch to batch or laboratory to laboratory as conventional antibodies are likely to do.

The technique for producing them was developed in 1975 by Drs. Georges Kohler and Cesar Milstein at the Medical Research Council's Molecular Biology Laboratory in Cambridge, England.

Monoclonal antibodies are particularly valuable because they can identify, and allow scientists to capture, individual pure substances from the welter of things in an impure mixture.

Tide of Immigration Is Turning California Into U.S. Melting Pot

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES — During the last decade, California has all but supplanted New York as the principal ethnic melting pot of the United States, according to data from the 1980 census.

In a tide of immigration that is reshaping the social, economic and political life of the nation's most populous state, California has become the port of entry for tens of thousands of refugees from economic and political troubles abroad.

"California," said Dr. Bertram Brown, a psychiatrist and population researcher for the Rand Corp., "has become the Ellis Island of the 1980s."

As New York's Ellis Island was the gateway for the great transatlantic tide of immigration 80 years ago, California's proximity to Latin America and the Pacific has made it the gateway for the immigrants of the 1980s.

According to demographers, not since the turn of the century, when millions of immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe flocked to the United States and settled in New York and other cities along the East Coast, have so many alien immigrants from so many countries gravitated to a single region of the country.

There are refugees from Southeast Asia, Cuba, Ethiopia and the Soviet Union, as well as Taiwanese, Samoans, Koreans, Cubans and uncounted legal and illegal aliens from Latin America and elsewhere, all shouting, figuratively, "California or bust," as the immigrants from "back East" did a hundred years ago.

Because much of the immigration is illegal, no one knows how many newcomers are arriving here from abroad. Based on data from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, however, the legal migration to California from abroad last year is believed to have ranged from 150,000 to 200,000, including about 50,000 Southeast Asians. The state's total population growth was about 450,000.

Pat Johnson, a Census Bureau analyst, says

Population Increase

Asians and Pacific Islanders, for example, formed the category that grew most rapidly, increasing 140 percent, to 1.25 million. The number of Californians with Hispanic roots, the fastest-growing category in terms of total numbers, increased 92 percent, to 4.5 million. The state's overall population increased 18.5 percent, to 23.7 million, in the 1970s.

In the same decade California recorded a 30-percent increase in blacks, to 1.8 million, and a 118-percent increase in American Indians, bringing the total to 198,000, more than any other state.

The new wave of immigrants to California is adding diverse cultural textures to the fabric of life here, providing labor for many industries, affecting and sometimes overloading social services and public schools, and adding a new, if uncertain, dimension to the state's political life.

Elected officials have been wondering for years when Hispanic Americans, who now make up 19 percent of California's population, would be able to transfer this strength to the ballot box. So far, the state's few Hispanic leaders have not been very successful in broadening their influence, but politicians here say they expect them to have at least limited success in current negotiations over congressional redistricting efforts as a result of the census.

The immigration has had a variety of effects on life in California. In places such as Beverly Hills and Marin County, north of San Francisco, money brought by immigrants from Korea and Hong Kong has been cited as one reason for California's hyperinflated real estate market during the last six years.

In other areas, those that attract the far larger proportion of immigrants who come without much money, officials say tensions are rising between different ethnic groups because of competition for jobs and housing.

Many of the new immigrants have settled in California's big cities, and they are creating distinctive ethnic neighborhoods.

Whole areas of San Francisco look as if they had been transferred from Southeast Asia. Here in Los Angeles, a city long noted for its freeway-oriented blandness, local schools now teach students with more than 70 different native tongues. The city has acquired an appealing diversity in restaurants and neighborhoods reminiscent of New York.

Much of downtown Los Angeles is now the principal shopping district of its large population of Mexican immigrants. And along one major boulevard are dozens of shops and restaurants that cater to a population of Koreans estimated at more than 100,000.



Tung Chi Wang, a 5-year-old Vietnamese refugee, one of many who have arrived in California with little English, taking an oral comprehension test in San Francisco.

Indochinese. Some local residents have dubbed the community of Westminister "Little Saigon" — about 6,000 of its 71,000 people are Vietnamese.

Lois Wax, the Orange County refugee coordinator, said the county's public schools had nearly 10,000 Indochinese children, "many of whom speak little or no English."

Rep. Mervyn M. Dymally said three years ago, when he was California's lieutenant governor, that the state was on its way to becoming the nation's first "Third World state," in which a majority of the population would be members of American racial minority groups.

His prediction has not been fulfilled yet, but population trends are moving in that direction.

Influx of Indochinese

To a large extent, what is happening in California mirrors a national trend. The 1980 census showed that in the 1970s the proportion of Americans classified as belonging to racial minorities — blacks, Hispanic Americans, Asians, Pacific Islanders and American Indians — increased to 16.8 percent of the population from 12.5 percent.

In California, the census showed that Asians accounted for 3.3 percent of the total population. The proportion has undoubtedly grown this year, says Dorothy Hoag, a state demogra-

pher, because of the continuing influx of Indochinese refugees, who now total almost 200,000.

From 3,000 to 4,000 Indochinese refugees are still being resettled in California each month, she said, and at least 1,000 a month are moving here on their own after being resettled in other states.

In terms of net population growth, the number of Hispanic Americans is increasing even faster: the 1980 census found that they comprised 19.2 percent of the total population, or about 4.5 million, and blacks comprised almost 8 percent of the total, about 1.8 million.

Spain's New Divorce Law Is Being Taken in Stride

By Harry Debilis

MADRID — Before Spain's new divorce law was enacted on July 21, Roman Catholic bishops warned Spaniards that "divorce becomes an open door to the propagation of evil, rather than a remedy for the ills it is intended to abate."

"If the law to which we refer is passed in its present form," they argued, "the future of the family will be seriously prejudiced in Spain and the commonwealth of our society gravely damaged."

The law was passed nevertheless, and now the bishops are telling Roman Catholics — technically about 90 percent of the population — that the law does not apply to them.

On Aug. 10, for the first time in four decades, Spanish courts began accepting divorce petitions. It is too early to tell how much "evil" is being propagated or how seriously the future of the family is being prejudiced, but it is not too soon to see that Spaniards are taking divorce in their stride, with far more calm than some churchmen and legislators.

During the first 10 days after the law became effective, only 25 divorce petitions were filed in Madrid, and similarly, few were filed in other major cities. There were even fewer applications in the following weeks.

No doubt, the fact that most of Spain goes on vacation for the entire month of August — including estranged couples, either together or separately, and their lawyers — has a lot to do with the small number of divorce petitions filed in the early weeks.

Irregular Situations

Another reason, however, might be that many Spaniards, who had to learn to live without divorce under Franco, are not in any hurry to try it out, especially in view of the probable costs involved. It is possible that the justice minister, Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez, who resigned Tuesday, overestimated the number of his fellow Spaniards who are anxious to legalize their irregular family situations.

Mr. Fernandez Ordóñez battled not only the church but a significant faction of his own party, the Union of the Democratic Center, to give Spain a divorce law, and one of the most liberal ones in the Western world at that. Claiming that 300,000 couples were waiting for the passage of the law, he firmly reminded the Catholic hierarchy, so accustomed throughout Spain's history to playing a political role, that in a democracy it is the elected representatives of the people, and not the clergy, who are responsible for making the country's laws.

For that kind of frankness he was denied the centuries-old traditional privilege this summer of leading the annual Corpus Christi religious procession as justice minister, in representation of the head of the government. The procession takes place, in Toledo, the city of residence of Spain's cardinal primate. Like many other ordinary spectators, the justice minister watched from a balcony as the solemn and colorful procession wound its way through the steep, narrow, stone-paved streets of the ancient capital of an empire.

In any case, his estimate of the potential number of divorce cases was challenged as an inflated one soon after the law became effective, by the dean of the Madrid bar association, Antonio Padrol Rius. In the end, however, it probably matters little exactly how many divorce petitions are filed during the first month; what matters is that divorce is possible in Spain at last.

Few Eyebrows Raised

As for its disruptive influence, divorce probably comes as a much greater shock to the celibate and dedicated churchmen than it does to the general public in a society that already raises few eyebrows at casual sexual relationships, total nudity on the stage, scenes of sodomy and sadism on the screen and topless bathing at public beaches.

The effects that divorce will have on family life in the long run remain to be seen. Nevertheless, changes in the social importance of the family as a unit cannot be blamed entirely on divorce. Although traditionally a cohesive unit, the Spanish family has been under severe attack as a social institution for years as a result of profound sociological changes, not the least of which are the poverty-inspired emigration of the 1960s and the rapid and continuing transformation of the Spanish society from a rural one to a primarily industrial one.

Permissiveness came late to Spain, but it came with a vengeance, in a pendulum reaction to the long years of stately enforced propriety under the late dictator.

For many Spaniards, divorce simply offers a way of setting things right with the law. In the no-divorce years, a Spanish man or woman whose marriage went sour could hope for no more than a legal separation — without the right to remarry — or, much more difficult, an annulment.

Annulments, granted only by church authorities, carried the right to enter into another marriage, but they were costly, they often took years, few of them were actually granted, and somehow the rich got them quicker and got more of them than the poor. So most Spaniards who wanted to try again simply did so, without benefit of clergy or bureaucracy. Now they finally have the chance to undo marriages to persons with whom they do not live and seek legal recognition for their real long-term companions and their children.

One place where divorce has done a lot of harm is in the ruling party, the Union of the Democratic Center, an amalgam of Social Democrats, liberals, Christian Democrats and others. The Christian Democrats, following the line of the church leaders, balked at the divorce law. The party whip brought most of them into line but at considerable political cost. The divorce issue drove a wedge that widened an existing crack in party unity, turning it into an enduring split between the conservative wing and the rest of the party.

Indeed, Mr. Fernandez Ordóñez, in his resignation letter, said he could no longer fulfill his political aims "without an enormously costly and destabilizing struggle within the party."

It was inevitable that the legislators of the post-Franco period would pass a divorce law. It fulfilled an electoral campaign promise. It is the most significant piece of social legislation since Franco died nearly six years ago. Yet that it took so long to make the law and that it so deeply divided the representatives of the governing party, in spite of evidence around them of pronounced sociological changes, suggests the depth of the roots of conservatism in Spain.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Laker Announces Rise in Sky-Train Prices

LONDON — Laker Airways, the British cut-fare airline run by Sir Freddie Laker, announced Wednesday that its Skytrain fares on trans-Atlantic routes will go up by about 10 to 14 percent on Friday.

Sir Freddie, who is seeking to reschedule over \$300 million in loans but denies this means his airline is in financial trouble, blamed his problems on the strength of the U.S. dollar against the pound. About two-thirds of the airline's revenue is in sterling, but its debts and fuel bills are largely in dollars. A year ago one pound bought \$2.41. It now buys \$1.84.

Laker Airways said fares will be going up for travelers in both directions, paying in pounds or dollars. The "same-day walk-on" fare from London to New York will go up to £124 from £109 in the current peak season of July 1-Sept. 15. From New York to London, the fare will go up to \$272 from \$239, allowing for currency fluctuations.

Mitsubishi, Westinghouse in Technology Exchange

TOKYO — Mitsubishi group and Westinghouse have agreed to establish a joint-venture company in the United States for production of very large-scale integrated circuits, officials said Wednesday.

Besides the cooperation in computer components, a Mitsubishi spokesman said Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Westinghouse will jointly develop advanced nuclear reactors and solar energy technology.

The spokesman, however, denied a fiscal press report that the two sides agreed to tie up in industrial robot development. The report, by the Nihon Keizai Shimbun, said Mitsubishi and Westinghouse plan to jointly develop robots equipped with sensory functions which simulate human capabilities.

Triumph-Adler to Close Frankfurt Factory

FRANKFURT — Triumph-Adler, a subsidiary of Volkswagen, said it plans to close its factory here at the cost of some 3,000 jobs out of the firm's total work force of 8,700.

The reason for the closure is the weak market for mechanical and electronic typewriters. Triumph-Adler said it will concentrate in the future on the electronic office machine sector. The company had a loss of 79 million Deutsche marks in 1980.

Volkswagen is willing to take as many as 2,000 workers from the plant to fill its own requirements for new workers.

University, Chemical Firm to Do Genetic Research

ST. LOUIS — Washington University and Mallinckrodt Tuesday signed an agreement totaling \$3.88 million for genetic research.

The research involves production of antibodies from artificially created cells called hybridomas. Under the agreement, Mallinckrodt, a chemical manufacturer, will have the option to license any development resulting from the research it sponsors and will pay royalties to the university. Washington University scientists will be free to publish their research findings in scientific publications and to exchange new cell lines and antibodies with their peers.

"The antibodies hold promise for greatly improving diagnostic medicine and clinical treatment of many diseases," the university said. "Some scientists believe hybridomas will have the same impact on medical research in the '80s that recombinant DNA has had in the '70s."

Analysts See Increase in Soviet Gold Sales

ZURICH — The Soviet Union has sold more gold than usual in the past two weeks, but the amounts are modest, dealers said Wednesday.

They said that in 1981 as a whole the Russians seem unlikely to sell much more than the estimated 90 to 100 metric tons sold in 1980. The 1980 amount was sharply lower than the estimated 230 metric tons sold in 1979 and the 410 metric tons sold in 1978.

The Soviet sales have been discreet and in small doses so as not to upset the market. They have also been offset partly by a diversion of some South African gold production from bars to kruggerands, the dealers said.

If the Russians continue selling, this could have a dampening effect on the present upward market trend, one senior dealer said.

However another said their re-

Has Reaganomics Already Failed?

NEW YORK — Is Reaganomics one more beautiful theory killed by an ugly little fact — that it doesn't work?

It begins to look that way. Before President Reagan and his aides had a chance to savor the full fruits of their budget and tax triumphs in Congress, and enjoy a well-earned August vacation away from Washington, the stock market dropped 50 points, the long-term bond market looked as though it might be permanently dead, inflation came back to life, interest rates stayed very high and the economy started to sink into what could be another recession.

The president's own anxiety over these sorry events was reflected in his effort to find somebody to blame for them. The Federal Reserve was the best candidate. "The Fed," Mr. Reagan told a California audience, "is independent, and they are hurting us, and what we're trying to do, as much as we're trying to hurt everyone else." Since Mr. Reagan and his monetarist advisers, headed by Beryl Sprinkel, undersecretary of the Treasury, have been urging the Fed to make and keep the money supply tight no matter what happened to interest rates, it is not exactly clear what the president wished the Fed to do.

But the Fed was not the only culprit. Mr. Reagan also blamed Congress for giving him greater tax cuts than he even wanted. However, since the president signed the tax bill without complaint — indeed, signed joyfully, handing out scores of pens to all who had played a part in getting the biggest tax cut in history — it will be a little hard for Mr. Reagan to lay the blame for high interest rates and collapsing markets upon Congress.

Blaming the stock and bond markets for not reacting properly to his economic program will not help much, nor will his saying the present disorders are "something uncharted." It's Reagan's economy now.

So what does he do about it? His chief economic adviser, Murray Weidenbaum, has a maxim: "Don't just stand there — undo

Bonn Drops Funding for Job Program

Tax Relief Package Reportedly Planned

BONN — The two parties in the ruling West German coalition have agreed to shelve plans for a separate, spending program aimed at boosting the economy and curbing unemployment, political sources said Wednesday.

The majority Social Democrats and the Free Democrats plan to incorporate measures to encourage investment in the 1982 budget in the form of tax relief for commercial and residential building projects, the sources said, adding that there would be no separate employment program for the present.

Meanwhile, the Federal Labor Office in Nuremberg said unemployment in West Germany rose to 1.29 million last month. The total, representing 5.5 percent of the work force, marked a rise of nearly 43,000 from July. Figures for workers on shortened schedules were down, as were the number of job openings.

The two coalition parties decided to devote Wednesday's cabinet session chaired by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt solely to tying up loose ends in the 1982 budget, projected to total 240.1 billion Deutsche marks, a rise of 4.2 percent from 1981, the sources said.

The leaders also agreed on new

curbs on payment of unemployment benefits and to cuts in child allowances, they said.

The Social Democrats had been pressing for a job investment program financed by higher taxes or an income surtax. But the Free Democrats have said the country cannot afford such a program and have urged cuts in social spending.

The sources said that it seemed that even a tentative inter-party accord reached last week on employment measures costing 1.5 billion DM, much less than the Social Democrats had sought, had been postponed.

Chancellor Schmidt opened the

session by saying that the sharp cuts in spending were designed to bring down interest rates, a spokesman said. The Chancellor stressed the need to keep the government's net borrowing at 26.5 billion DM, down from about 34 billion DM in the current year.

Lowering the volume of credits required by the government would have "positive effects on financial markets" and, in the end, help the Deutsche mark, Mr. Schmidt was quoting as telling the cabinet.

Karl Otto Pöhl, president of the Bundesbank, participated in the budget talks, the spokesman reported.

Changes in W. German Bank Rules Urged

FRANKFURT — Proposed changes in West German banking law to require consolidation of accounts is "clearly unthinkable" without revising the rules on the ratio of lending-to-bank equity, a member of the management board of Commerzbank said Wednesday.

Engelbert Dickan, in a speech prepared for delivery to the Inter-

national Banking Summer School at Timmerdorfer Strand, discussed the problem of merging the accounts of foreign units, whose international activities are not subject to the domestic lending-to-equity rule, with the accounts of the West German parent institutions.

The existing limit on credit of 18 times a bank's equity seems practicable only for West German parent banks, Mr. Dickan said. He noted that total lending of the major West German credit institutions operating internationally currently amounts to at least 20 times their equity.

He said there is a question "whether one should not adopt another leverage formula, perhaps in the 22- or 25-fold range, for the envisaged worldwide consolidation of bank balance sheets."

He also called for some form of qualitative assessment to be introduced into banking supervision procedures to take account of the varying degrees of risk attached to

different loan categories. He did not elaborate.

Mr. Dickan said what he called the profit slump in the international banking business can be halted only if the leading banks refuse to lend at insufficient margins. "This revision of their international strategy is now fully under way."

Assessing that current bank margins on international business only rarely correspond to the risks involved, he said the pretext that a renowned bank cannot escape from participating in a syndication whenever a major borrower is involved becomes an increasingly less plausible argument the more it is repeated.

At yesterday's conference, Wilfried Guth, joint management board spokesman of Deutsche Bank warned that sufficient Eurocredits might not be available in the future even if spreads become more attractive and borrowing countries pursue convincing economic adjustment policies.

Statistics from Bank for International Settlements show the Soviet Union drew its deposits with West-Germ banks down by some \$3 billion to \$5.5 billion in the first quarter of this year, apparently in connection with aid to Poland.

The analysts believe Poland's debt rescheduling problems will make credit much harder to obtain for all Comecon countries, including the Soviet Union.

However, dealers' estimates for total Soviet sales this year vary between 100 and 120 metric tons, with probably 60 to 80 metric tons sold so far.

With Soviet annual production reckoned to be about 300 metric tons, this would mean it is still replenishing its own stocks wound down by earlier heavy selling.

South African supplies of bars to the market are relatively scarce, but this country is still expected to sell its total production this year to bolster its balance of payments.

long-term interest rates will move to even higher levels.

But what can public policy do to halt this potentially disastrous trend? If Mr. Reagan does not choose to change monetary policy or rescind the multiyear tax cuts just legislated, he has only a few options: He can ask Congress for new tax increases, such as a "windfall" tax on natural gas coupled with gas decontrol or a stiff excise on imported oil; he can try to cut social spending further — a course that would bear a heavy political cost since it would involve major extra chops in Social Security and other programs; he can accept the next item on his supply-siders' agenda, a return to the gold standard; or he can call for new policy rules that will commit the United States to a noninflationary financial system.

Different groups of advisers are pressing various of these options upon him. But they are not consistent choices and cannot readily be compromised. Since Mr. Reagan's initial set of compromises between the supply-siders and the monetarists has failed the empirical test, he is being forced back to the drawing board. He cannot just stand there; he has to undo something.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Reagan wants to do this now, interest rates would probably go still higher; the markets have been taught to fear a link between rapid monetary growth, inflation and high interest rates.

Yet if the Fed holds the money supply tight in an effort to check inflation in the face of the huge tax cuts legislated by Congress and the looming deficits in the federal budget, interest rates will probably go higher anyway. So the Fed can be damned if it does and damned if it doesn't ease monetary policy.

Despite his public denials, the Fed for causing high interest rates; however, there is no reason to think the president was urging a different monetary course upon it. He is still clinging to the assurance of his monetarist advisers that, before long, interest rates will come down.

That could happen, if the economy slides into deeper recession. But it would almost certainly be only a temporary respite, once the slump ended. That is what is driving the long-term bond and mortgage markets crazy; they are in danger of being utterly devastated.

As James O'Leary, economic consultant to U.S. Trust Co., observes, the collapse of the long-term bond and mortgage markets looks like a permanent revolution, dangerous to U.S. growth, as the big traditional investors in long-term obligations are cutting back in the interest of their own survival.

Mr. O'Leary warns: "Unless investors can be convinced that the odds are that the rate of inflation can and will be brought down significantly in the period ahead, the erosion in availability of fixed-rate, long-term funds will continue and

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 2, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

Currency	Per U.S.	Currency	Per U.S.	Currency	Per U.S.	Currency	Per U.S.
Australian	1.294	DM	1.818	HK	7.777	Yen	148.25
Belgium	36.36	FF	6.55	ITL	1,376	£	1.600
Canada	0.715	Fr.	5.48	DM	1.818	DM	1.818
France	6.55	DM	1.818	DM	1.818	DM	1.818
Germany	1.818	DM	1.818	DM	1.818	DM	1.818
Italy	1,376	DM	1.818	DM	1.818	DM	1.818
Japan	148.25	DM	1.818	DM	1.818	DM	1.818
UK	1.600	DM	1.818	DM	1.818	DM	1.818



Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, right, chats with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the cabinet meeting on the budget.

N.Y. Stock Prices Slightly Higher

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed slightly higher Wednesday with support coming almost entirely from technical factors.

The Dow Jones industrial average bounced around all day, closing at 884.23, up 1.52. Advances led declines by about 850 to 560, and volume fell to some 37.6 million shares from 45 million Monday.

Analysts said that for lack of any news, the market took its direction from the bond market, which also had some slight technical gains.

The market also gained some impetus from reports that the White House may cut defense spending to hold down the size of the budget deficit.

Analysts do not expect the improvement to last, however, and they noted that the volume supporting the gains was not nearly as

Budget Comment Triggers Buying

high as that behind some of the sharp sell-offs the market has recently experienced.

They said the market will not have a sustained upturn until investors receive some strong signals that high interest rates and inflation are moderating.

Oil issues benefited from a combination of bargain hunting and Canada's announcement that it reached a five-year accord with Alberta on domestic oil prices.

Sun rose 1/4 to 35 1/2, Union Oil 1/4 to 39 1/4, Gulf 1/4 to 37 1/4, Standard Oil 1/4 to 43 1/4, Shell 1/4 to 41 1/4 and Marathon Oil 3/4 to 63 1/4. A block of 250,000 Marathon shares traded at 63.

Superior Oil was the most active issue at 37 1/4, off 1/4. United Brands, the second most active,

fell 1/4 to 13. A block of 500,000 shares traded at that price.

Computervision fell 2 1/4 to 33 in active trading. It attributed the drop to a bearish report on the computer-aided design market. Sanders Associates, in the same industry, lost 1 1/4 to 40.

General Portland Cement gained 3/4 to 38 1/4.

The dollar closed substantially lower against most currencies, and only slightly above its lows for the day, after a quiet session, dealers said.

The dollar fell sharply to below 2.42 Deutsche marks at one point in the afternoon, with some dealers attributing the fall to a commercial order in a thin market, perhaps also influenced by sales of dollars against marks by Chicago's International Monetary Market.

It recovered slightly to close at 2.4230 DM, compared with an opening 2.4370 and Monday's 2.4480.

Sears, Mastercard in Money Fund Ventures

CHICAGO — Sears, Roebuck, the largest U.S. retailer, and Mastercard International, the credit card company, said Tuesday that they would enter the money market fund business this year. Bankers immediately complained about the prospect of still more competition for their industry.

"Our goal is to become the largest consumer-oriented financial service entity," Edward Telling, chairman of Sears, said in a statement. "With the new tax law, working Americans are going to be in a position to save and in a mood to save. We are well-positioned to be a part of that."

Separately, Mastercard and the Fidelity Management Group said in New York that they planned to offer a money management plan that could link thousands of banks and their customers to the field of money market funds.

Sears, which had experienced a slump in its retailing business before it began to recover this year, said it also planned to expand into the residential real estate brokerage business and is seeking faster growth in its homeowner's insurance and mortgage business.

The \$25-billion company now offers an extensive list of financial services: its credit card operation, with 25 million active accounts, is among the world's largest; its Allstate insurance group is expected to have revenues of nearly \$7 billion this year, and its Allstate Savings & Loan Association in California has assets of \$3 billion.

"It's a natural extension for them," said one stock analyst. "They have the in-house expertise to offer a full line of financial services."

The new fund will invest only in federal government securities. At first it will be marketed by mail and by wire and eventually Sears' retail outlets will be used.

Spokesmen for banking and thrift institutions said the growing emphasis of companies outside banking in offering financial services reflected a trend toward competition. They mentioned the American Express takeover of Shearson Loeb Rhoades and Merrill Lynch's Cash Management Accounts, which include a money market fund and a Visa debit card as well as brokerage services.

"Our concern is that Sears has none of the regulations that prevent banks from being competitive," said a spokesman for the American Bankers Association. "This is a dramatic reminder that Congress has to do something to keep the banking industry viable and competitive."

Some executives of money market funds predicted that Sears' entry would be good for business.

"There's a vast pool of untapped money out there," said one money market fund manager. "Sears may have enough marketing expertise to tap some money that's not in the money market funds already. It could be good for everybody."

Under the Mastercard plan, cardholders will be allowed to transfer funds from a special

checking account into money market funds and other investments, which will be available through Mastercard's 12,000 member banks within four months. Fidelity will manage the funds and provide discount brokerage services.

Fidelity manages more than \$12 billion in 24 mutual funds with a total of 750,000 accounts. Two separate funds will be set up to deal exclusively with the new Money Manager accounts.

Customers who sign up for the new Mastercard account will be required to maintain a deposit of some \$2,000, according to Russell Hogg, Mastercard president.

He said that the decision on the amount of the minimum deposit would be left to each member bank. Each week the bank will then automatically transfer any funds above \$2,000 to Fidelity. If the balance in the account falls below \$2,000, money would be transferred from Fidelity to the checking account, Mr. Hogg said. It is uncertain whether the depositor would be allowed to earn interest on the \$2,000 minimum.

"No longer will banking customers need to leave their bank for high-yield flexible investments — those investments will now be available through their local bank," Mr. Hogg said. "We have planned this very carefully and have designed the program to meet the SEC's approval."

Both the Mastercard proposal and a plan announced by Visa International early this summer to offer money market funds, are subject to approval by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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NOTE: Salary at a point of entry in the positions indicated in A and C will depend on qualifications and experience.

D. METHOD OF APPLICATION

8 copies of the candidate's typewritten application, containing details of institutions attended, qualifications obtained, post-qualification experience, age, nationality, marital status, present post and salary and names and addresses of three referees should be addressed to the Registrar, Institute of Management and Technology, Enugu, care the Nigerian Embassy in the following countries, to reach the Embassy not later than September 12th, 1981:

- I. EUROPE — London, Bonn and Belgrade;
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BONN — 17th and 18th September, 1981;
BELGRADE — 21st and 22nd September, 1981;
WASHINGTON D.C. — 14th, 15th and 16th September, 1981;
SAN FRANCISCO, Nigerian Consulate — 17th, 18th and 19th September, 1981;
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Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, Sept. 2, 1981

Table with columns: Banks, Coupon Rate, Maturity Date, Price. Lists various floating rate notes from banks like American Intl. Bank, Citicorp, etc.

Non Banks

Table with columns: Coupon Rate, Maturity Date, Price. Lists floating rate notes from non-bank entities.

Source: Moody's Investor Services, Inc., New York, N.Y.

Information supplied by Credit Suisse Fribourg S.A., London.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 2, listing various stocks and their prices.

(Continued on Page 10)

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, September 1, 1981

Table of Toronto Stocks Closing Prices, September 1, 1981.

Table of Toronto Stocks Closing Prices, September 1, 1981 (continued).

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter Closing Prices, September 2, 1981.

European Stock Markets

Sept. 2, 1981

(Closing prices in local currencies)

Table of European Stock Markets closing prices for various cities including Amsterdam, Paris, London, Brussels, Frankfurt, and Zurich.

Shift Seen In Study by World Bank

Reagan Aides Praise Free-Market Emphasis

By Caroline Atkinson

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials believe an unpublished World Bank report on sub-Saharan Africa recommending a switch away from the free market could serve as a blueprint for a new aid strategy.

Drafted by a team of World Bank officials headed by outside economist Elliot Berg, the report says the public sector is overextended and has assumed too many functions that would be better left to the private sector.

Some African governments fear that the report will lead to more interference in their domestic policies. Its tone already has been considerably softened from the original, internal sources said.

However, many staff members believe the report exaggerates the extent to which government policies have contributed to poor economic performance.

But even where the state is inefficient, it is unrealistic to expect governments to accept policies restricting their importance and power, another source said.

Dior Tries to Dress Up Its Image



By Susan Heller Anderson

New York Times Service

PARIS — Christian Dior, the last decade at the financial mercy of two ailing conglomerates, is hoping to find a new partner that will allow it greater freedom in its business ventures.

"We want a stable investor who will let us grow as we want," said chairman Jacques Rouet in the company's elegant gray-and-white Paris headquarters.

Tarnished by a new wave of bankruptcy and scandals in its beleaguered parent companies, Dior is now making a vigorous effort to improve its image.

Today, the Willot empire is in disarray and Bouscass-Saint-Freres is again bankrupt, in receivership under a court-appointed administrator.

"For the name of Dior, Willot and Korvettes are not so good," Mr. Rouet observed. "But if the parent company is in receivership, we Dior, are not. We are financially profitable."

The report's stress on agriculture, on the other hand, is in line with the World Bank's current thinking and deserves attention, according to one economist.

The huge expansion of government in many poor African countries has occurred to some extent because there was no private sector to carry out needed projects.

sales of Dior products of \$332 million. And while total sales rose 25 percent in that year, direct revenues to the company increased by less than 1 percent.

The United States accounts for 35 percent of sales, Europe 33 percent and Japan 22 percent. The remainder is in Latin America.

Dior, with 800 employees in Paris, owns the Dior trademark for everything except perfumes and cosmetics. That was sold in 1972 to the Moët-Hennessy group.

Dior also controls its main offices, now under a lease-back arrangement with the Willots; boutiques in Paris, London and Geneva; the haute couture for women's clothing and for furs; the women's ready-to-wear sold here; a wholesale accessories manufacturing and distributing arm, and Dior's foreign sales subsidiaries.

Because of a restructuring of the company under Willot, Dior's profits are difficult to unravel. "Until three years ago Dior was spread throughout the Bouscass empire," Mr. Rouet explained.

"We need a better balance between turnover and direct revenues," he added, "which is why we want to take more control of direct revenues through investments."

For the last decade, profits have been siphoned by Dior's troubled parent companies. When Christian Dior opened in 1946 it was backed by Marcel Bouscass, the flamboyant millionaire whose fortune also derived from newspapers and race horses.

"For 10 years Bouscass spent lots of money but in 1957 when Dior died we became more prudent," Mr. Rouet recalled. "When we wanted to re-invest profits in 1970 things began to go bad for Bouscass and he needed our profits. Same for the Willots. So our lack of cash has increased although profits have gone up."

To make Dior more vigorous, Mr. Rouet intends to concentrate on three areas of investment. "We must increase our sales space here," he said. "Then we'll invest in six or eight boutiques where we will be the major partner. We hope to be associated in the manufacturing, so we can participate both in the business and in quality control."

Dior's policy of not putting its name on anything but women's fashion, men's fashion, and home accessories is regarded by industry experts here as conservative. "We won't give more licenses in new countries because this is not the way to profits," Mr. Rouet said.

"In many countries we haven't sold licenses because there's not a high-quality manufacturer." In the reshuffle of Dior's board, the Willots were replaced by Jacques Koscusko-Morizet, a former Ambassador to the United States, and Anatole Temkine, president of the Industrial Development Institute, a government organization charged with nursing bankrupt companies back to health.

"We are analyzing the whole company," Mr. Temkine reported, "along with the future of the French textile industry. This is its premature to talk about Dior's future." He believes a decision will not be reached until the end of the year.

Industry analysts see two basic choices: to restructure Bouscass-Saint-Freres, leaving Dior as part of the parent company, or selling Dior separately. Experts here believe that the best thing for Dior would be to reunite it under Moët-Hennessy, already part-owner of the name.

"The formula that I propose is realistic — a common policy for one group with the same trademark," said Alain Chevalier, the managing director of Moët-Hennessy. "But I'm interested only if Dior is separated from Bouscass. This is up to the government. The other solution is to make Dior part of a big textile company, and that might be a problem for us if its prestige drops."

Sources close to Dior believe that the Moët solution is preferred by Mr. Rouet, but he remains diplomatically silent. "What we want is to remain in French hands, not to be a giveaway prize, and to resume our investments," he concluded.

MITI officials said Mr. Brock proposed the three-way conference and Mr. Tanaka agreed to the proposal. No date for the meeting was mentioned, however.

Mr. Brock told Mr. Tanaka that the trilateral meeting will not be an arena where the participants criticize each other; trade practices but instead will be a forum to try to find ways of lifting barriers and expanding world trade, the officials said.

Referring to the Japan-United States trade imbalance now in Japan's favor, Mr. Brock said Japan's sharp export increases will cause trouble, the officials said. They quoted Mr. Tanaka as saying that the recent export surge was due primarily to the yen's decline in the foreign exchange markets that made it easier for other countries to buy Japanese goods.

European Gold Markets

Table of European Gold Markets prices.

Gold Options

Table of Gold Options prices.

Valuers White Weld S.A.

Text for Valuers White Weld S.A. including contact information.

European Options Exchange

Table of European Options Exchange prices.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal Stocks closing prices.

Canadian Indexes

Table of Canadian Indexes.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo Exchange closing prices.

BEAT INFLATION GUARANTEED

Advertisement for BEAT INFLATION GUARANTEED, offering various interest rates and financial services.

World Bank Mark Issue

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — The World Bank is planning to raise 100 million Deutsche marks through a 10-year private placement of bonds with a record 11-percent coupon priced at 99.5 to yield 11.09 percent, market sources said Wednesday.

Large advertisement for KOREA ELECTRIC COMPANY, featuring a logo and details about Japanese Yen Bonds.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stk. Div.	Yld. P/E	High	Low	Close	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stk. Div.	Yld. P/E	High	Low	Close
125	100		15	125	100	125	125	100		15	125	100	125
130	105		15	130	105	130	130	105		15	130	105	130
135	110		15	135	110	135	135	110		15	135	110	135
140	115		15	140	115	140	140	115		15	140	115	140
145	120		15	145	120	145	145	120		15	145	120	145
150	125		15	150	125	150	150	125		15	150	125	150
155	130		15	155	130	155	155	130		15	155	130	155
160	135		15	160	135	160	160	135		15	160	135	160
165	140		15	165	140	165	165	140		15	165	140	165
170	145		15	170	145	170	170	145		15	170	145	170
175	150		15	175	150	175	175	150		15	175	150	175
180	155		15	180	155	180	180	155		15	180	155	180
185	160		15	185	160	185	185	160		15	185	160	185
190	165		15	190	165	190	190	165		15	190	165	190
195	170		15	195	170	195	195	170		15	195	170	195
200	175		15	200	175	200	200	175		15	200	175	200
205	180		15	205	180	205	205	180		15	205	180	205
210	185		15	210	185	210	210	185		15	210	185	210
215	190		15	215	190	215	215	190		15	215	190	215
220	195		15	220	195	220	220	195		15	220	195	220
225	200		15	225	200	225	225	200		15	225	200	225
230	205		15	230	205	230	230	205		15	230	205	230
235	210		15	235	210	235	235	210		15	235	210	235
240	215		15	240	215	240	240	215		15	240	215	240
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255	230		15	255	230	255	255	230		15	255	230	255
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265	240		15	265	240	265	265	240		15	265	240	265
270	245		15	270	245	270	270	245		15	270	245	270
275	250		15	275	250	275	275	250		15	275	250	275
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680	655		15	680	655	680	680	655		15	680	655	680
685	660		15										

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for Sept. 2, listing various stocks and their prices.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

U.S. Commodity Prices table including Chicago Futures, International Monetary, London Metals Market, Market Summary, NYSE Most Active, Dow Jones Averages, Dow Jones Bond Averages, Standard & Poors, NYSE Index, Old-Lot Trading in N.Y., American Most Active, and Commodity Indexes.

Dividends

Table of Dividends for various companies, including dates and amounts.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

Table of Wednesday's New Highs and Lows for various stocks.

Brazil Asks Japanese for Iron-Mine Loan

TOKYO — Brazil has asked Japan for loans of about \$500 million for the S-5-billion Carajas project to develop iron mines. Japanese officials said Tuesday.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Table of Eurocurrency Interest Rates for various currencies and terms.

Weekly net asset value

Table of Weekly net asset value for Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

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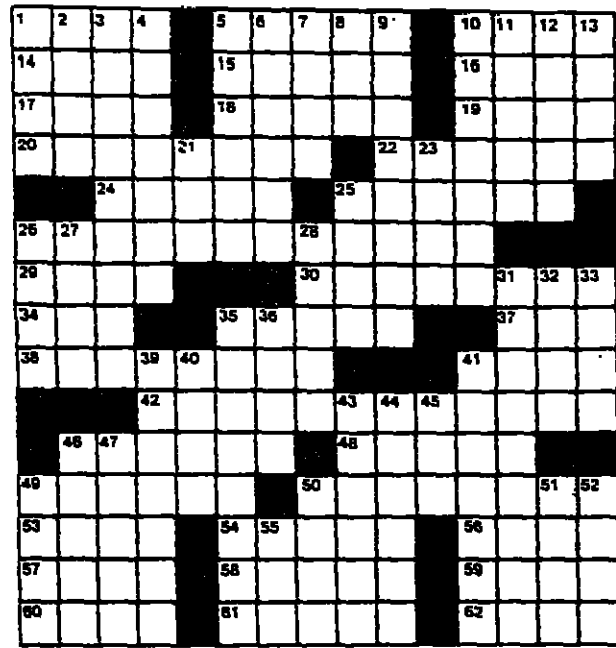
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Vertical text on the left side of the page, possibly a page number or identifier.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maeska

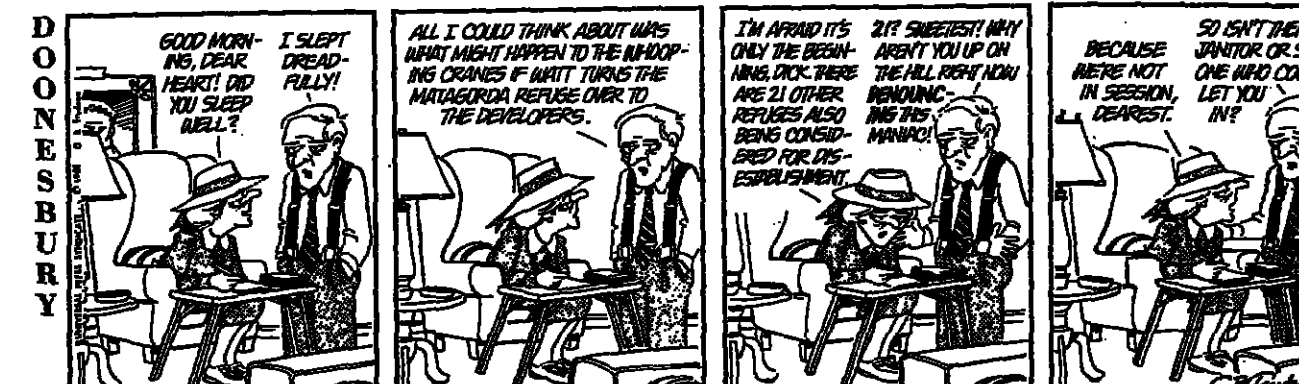
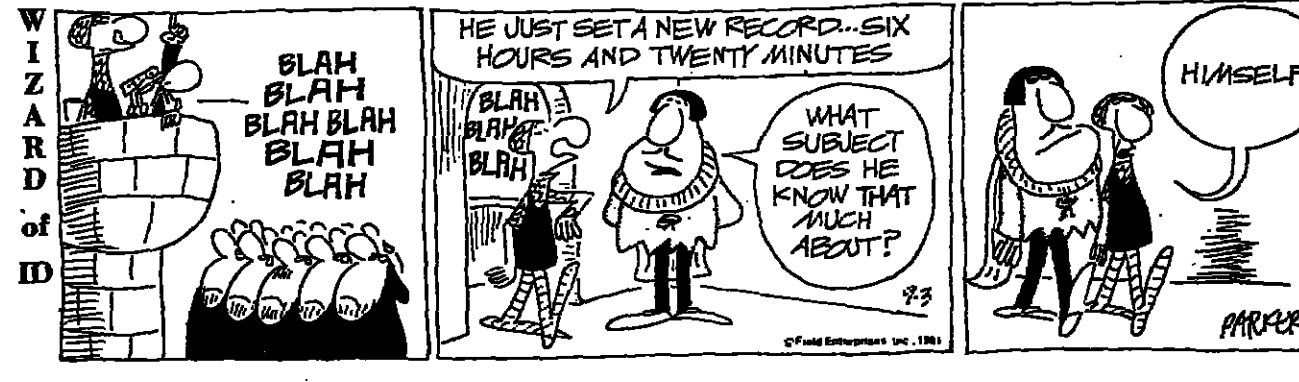
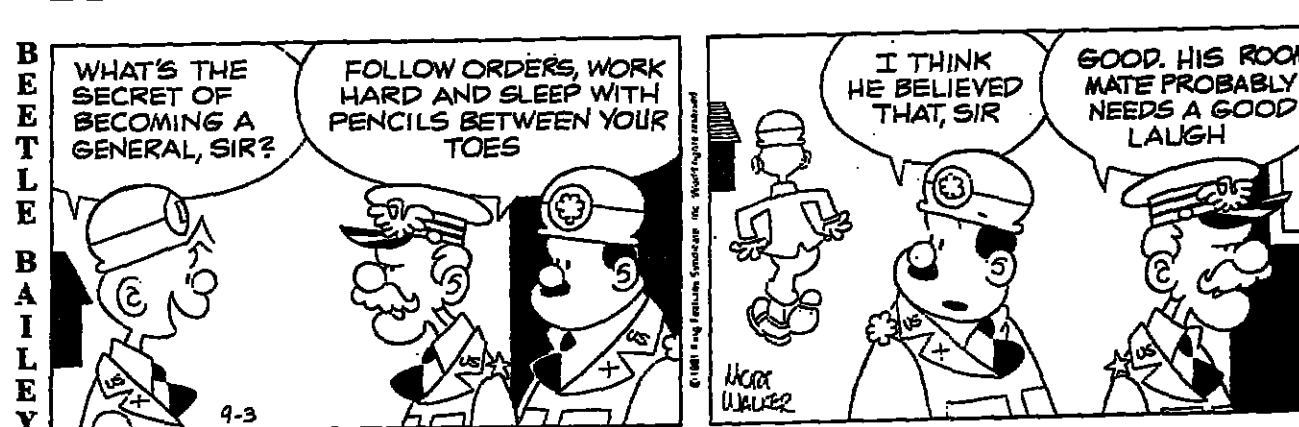
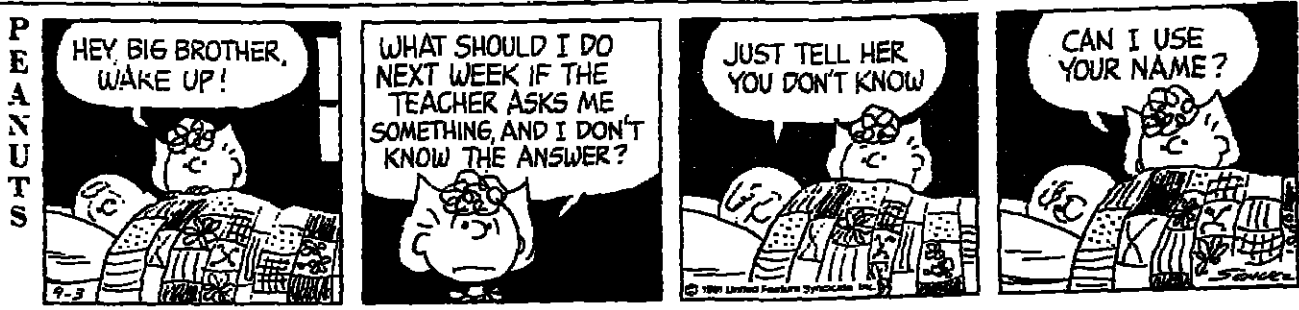


- ACROSS: 1 Clerical vestments... 16 Fellow... 17 Herman or George... 18 Portraits for Pompey... 19 Your Face Before Me... 20 Diabolic... 21 Alaskan... 22 Earl or duke... 23 Type of telescope... 24 Like a bright night... 25 French battle site... 26 Magic maker... 27 Jeeps, mgrs., etc... 28 Run the 100... 29 Epithet for Napoleon... 30 Sound of a solid hit... 31 Type of telescope... 32 Antoine's 'to be'... 33 Memorable baseball-mad restaurateur... 34 Deficit... 35 Royalist of '76... 36 Versus... 37 Lottery prize... 38 'A' on box scores... 39 Amatory... 40 Plural endings... 41 Binge... 42 Macdonalds... 43 Overt events... 44 Crotch-batter gesture... 45 Malacca... 46 Landed... 47 Flamingo song for Vincent Lopez... 48 'Super' (Lee Trevino)... 49 'Rapid Robert' of no-hit fame... 50 A very nice way... 51 Canadian quints' name... 52 Reveal... 53 Junk or fan follower... 54 Massachusetts... 55 Shoreline protectors... 56 Foolish fancy... 57 Metal straps... 58 Down: 1 Prefix with dextrous... 2 Slender... 3 'Rapid Robert' of no-hit fame... 4 In a very nice way... 5 Canadian quints' name... 6 Reveal... 7 Junk or fan follower... 8 Massachusetts... 9 Shoreline protectors... 10 Foolish fancy... 11 Metal straps... 12 Alaskan... 13 Cowper creation... 14 Louis XIV was one... 15 'A' to Moisha... 21 Type of telescope... 22 Antoine's 'to be'... 23 Memorable baseball-mad restaurateur... 24 Deficit... 25 Royalist of '76... 26 Versus... 27 Lottery prize... 28 'A' on box scores... 29 Amatory... 30 Plural endings... 31 Binge... 32 Macdonalds... 33 Overt events... 34 Crotch-batter gesture... 35 Malacca... 36 Landed... 37 Flamingo song for Vincent Lopez... 38 'Super' (Lee Trevino)...

WEATHER

Table with columns for HIGH, LOW, and weather conditions for various cities including ALGARVE, ALIBERS, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, ATHENS, AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BEIRUT, BELGRADE, BERLIN, BOSTON, BRUSSELS, BUCHAREST, BUDAPEST, BUENOS AIRES, CAIRO, CASABLANCA, CHICAGO, COPENHAGEN, COSTA DEL SOL, DAMASCUS, DUBLIN, EDINBURGH, FLORENCE, FRANKFURT, GENEVA, HELSINKI, HONG KONG, HOUSTON, ISTANBUL, JERUSALEM, LAS PALMAS, LIMA, LISBON, LONDON, LOS ANGELES, MADRID, MANILA, MEXICO CITY, MIAMI, MILAN, MONTREAL, MOSCOW, MUNICH, NAGASAKI, NAIROBI, NASSAU, OSLO, NEW DELHI, NEW YORK, NICE, OSAKA, PARIS, PERING, PRAGUE, RIO DE JANEIRO, ROME, SALISBURY, SAO PAULO, SEOUL, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, STOCKHOLM, SYDNEY, TAIPEI, TOKYO, TUNIS, VENICE, VIENNA, WARSAW, WASHINGTON, ZURICH.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS September 2 1981. Table listing various international funds and their performance metrics.



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee. Includes a cartoon of a stockbroker and a puzzle with words like LEVAT, NAISE, CALARI, VORREF. Dennis the Menace comic strip panels 33-36. Panel 33: 'BEFORE WE START DECIDING WHAT I SHOULD DO, WHICH ONE OF YOU IS THE BOSS?'

BOOKS

THE AGE OF THE CATHEDRALS Art and Society, 980-1420 By Georges Duby. Translated by Eleanor Leveaux and Barbara Thompson. (Illustrated, 312pp) \$22.50. University of Chicago Press, 5801 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60637. Reviewed by John Russell

WHEN they were built, and for a long time afterward, the early Gothic cathedrals of France were the wonder of the Western world. Nothing like their airy, soaring structures had ever been seen before. Never had light and color been as beautifully integrated as in their windows of tinted glass. There had been great sculptures in the world before, but even in comparison with Egypt, China and ancient Greece, the sculptured doorways of those French cathedrals were nothing to be ashamed of. What made these cathedrals possible was the vaulted rib. "From being a mere strengthening device," the great French art historian Henri Focillon tells us, "the vaulted rib became the promogium of an entire style." With the vaulted rib as point of departure, buildings of an unprecedented kind became possible. Encyclopedic Creations To Focillon, the early Gothic cathedrals "are not dedicated to the beauties alone. The whole of creation, full and frank, takes its place within them. Built and decorated as they were, in the days of the great encyclopedias, when the middle age sought for the first time to assess its stock of knowledge, they too are encyclopedic." That idea has no sooner been put to us than we see that Focillon is quite right. These three-dimensional encyclopedias, with their storyelling windows and sculptures, their superabundance of homely detail, could never have come about in the context of the Romanesque cathedrals, with their bare and noble walls, their panes of clear glass and their slow-moving majesty of form. Nor is it an accident that the great early Gothic cathedrals were for the most part metropolitan constructions. It was in tightly packed cities and towns within striking distance of Paris, and with all the resources of learning and speculation close at hand, that the Gothic got off the ground. "Got off the ground" is not a figure of speech. The distribution of thrust, the calculation of forces and all the other technical problems to which architects addressed themselves from the end of the 12th century onwards were intermediary stages in the adventure of building higher and thinner than had been dreamed of before. For half a century now, French historians like Focillon and Emile Mâle have told us that the French cathedrals are paradigms of a hierarchical system in which, with God as its center, "a secret force binds together, and gathers into its gravitational field, every aspect of life." In this context, visitors to France should now reckon with Georges Duby. Duby is Professor of Social History at the Collège de France, and his "The Age of the Cathedrals" has been around in French, in one guise or another, since 1966. It was high time that it was translated. Like Jacques Le Goff's "Time, Work and Culture in the Middle Ages" (also published in the United States by the University of Chicago Press), it sets before us what the French have acclaimed as an alternative Middle Ages, and it can be read with pleasure even by those who would not normally be drawn to the subject. New Questions If "The Age of the Cathedrals" has a fault, it is that Professor Duby knows too much, has too many new ideas and takes such delight in setting them out. The concept of linear narrative gives way therefore to a system of ideas in which insights whiz to and fro like meteorites. In time, as in place, the author darts back and forth. And as he races along he becomes aware of questions that had never entered our heads before. Why did basilicas get a second apse at their west end in countries covered by the Carolingian empire? At what point did it cease to be taken for granted that the contemporary world was barbarian and all perfection was to be found in the past? Why did the miles literatus, or military bookworm, come on the scene after an almost mandatory illiteracy had been bred into the very bones of knight-hood? What was the effect upon art of the volatility with which now the nobles and now the bourgeoisie had most authority? At what point did "heavenly Jerusalem" become "terrestrially a hope, a regret, a yearning and no longer a part of experience? Why did the drapers, the dyers, the fullers and the "blue-nailed guilds" at certain Flemish cities call it "the year 1280"? Why was it in the 11th century the entire trade of the Italian town of Amalfi was based on the importation of oriental silk and where did they all go? Why did the quadrivium, or second cycle of the liberal arts in 11th-century schools consist almost entirely of music? Questions such as these (and many of others) are no sooner asked than answered in "The Age of the Cathedrals," where an encyclopedic intelligence marches to the beat of kettledrums. Readers whose prime concern is to have a better time when they read the cathedrals themselves are more often in the foreground of the book. Was it not a supreme moment in history when the world — I quote here from a contemporary medieval, Cistercian monk Raoul Glaber: "shook off its decrepitude and dressed itself everywhere in a white daisy-churches?" Supreme it was, beyond a doubt. Faced with the west window in Chartres, we see today what Henry James saw in 1857: "a circular window of immense circumference, with a narrow row of sculptured spokes radiating from its center and locking the great lofty field of stone, as capacious and symbolic as if it were the whole Time itself." But the age of the cathedrals is also about power, about money, about international trade, about education and about education's corollary, independence of mind. And it was at the (relative) emancipation of mind about the status of the artist, about conspicuous waste as if practiced — almost to the point of sanity — by noble lords toward the end of the period. On all these, Georges Duby has much to say — so much, in fact, that we do not know when he has said his last on any particular topic. This is especially the case when he comes to the illustrations. His treatments look as if they had been treated in a small faraway country in 1933 by someone who had a handful of old pictures to work from. And yet, dear as they are, inspire Professor Duby to extraordinary notes that form an excellent part of the text proper. Anyone who reads them would miss some of our most provocative formulations. On the ubiquity of fear in the medieval age he is very strong, for instance. Those who think of the cathedral as the epitome of a universal faith told that "the religion portrayed cathedral art was the religion of the people but of a small elite of intellectuals." (Whereas the great masterpieces were possessed by the few of the In other words, the institutions of cathedral art were men "who sold the selves that Christ had bought with death.") Stained glass windows, not all have been equally lost; there came a point at which weaknesses melted away into the zing fairyland that disappeared only but held the feelings. Faced with formulations like these, we are likely to feel, as we do today, that what is 700 years old is one of the high places of scholarship. John Russell is an art critic of New York Times. Art Monthly Plans To Move to N.Y. The Associated Press LONDON — The Commission U.S.-owned monthly art magazine that has been printed in London since 1901, is moving to New York. The new editor in chief will be John Hoiving, former director of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art. Hoiving said the magazine was a bigger sale by becoming more national in coverage. The Connoisseur has been since 1927 by the Hearst Corp. remained edited and printed in London. Two-thirds of its 14,500 subscribers are outside Britain. BRIDGE By Alan Turing MOST of the top-ranked players in the game are resigned to the fact that miracles do not happen, at least for them. A former world champion adopted that attitude on the disgraced card from the life master pair championship and his decision cost him the title. Playing against the eventual winners, Kantar and Lawrence hid the North-South cards as shown to lead, Lawrence discovered that he had plenty of tricks but no way to reach dummy's spades. The only way to reach the dummy was to lead a top heart and hope the jack would fall. But this required the small miracle of a singleton heart jack — one in eight chance. Lawrence realized that other pairs would reach a grand slam and that it was important to go down not more than one trick at match-point scoring. Accordingly, he cashed the spade ace and led a low heart, aiming to make the heart ten an entry if West held the jack. He did indeed hold the jack, and the result, as planned, was down one.

Jackson, Mumphy Pace Yankees Past Twins for 5th Victory in Row

BLOOMINGTON, Minn. — Reggie Jackson hit a three-run homer and Jerry Mumphy pitched three runs, batted in Tuesday to lead New York to its fifth straight victory, 11-6, over Minnesota.

Young Award winner showed no evidence of the tendinitis that had bothered him early this season. Tippy Martinez earned the save.

over the Mets. The triumph was the Astros' sixth in a row. Padres 3, Cubs 2. In San Diego, Ruppert Jones drove in two runs with a homer and a sacrifice fly as the Padres took their third straight, 3-2, over Chicago.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Rick Reuschel (2-1) checked the Twins on five hits through seven innings before giving way to Roberto Torres and Dave Riske.

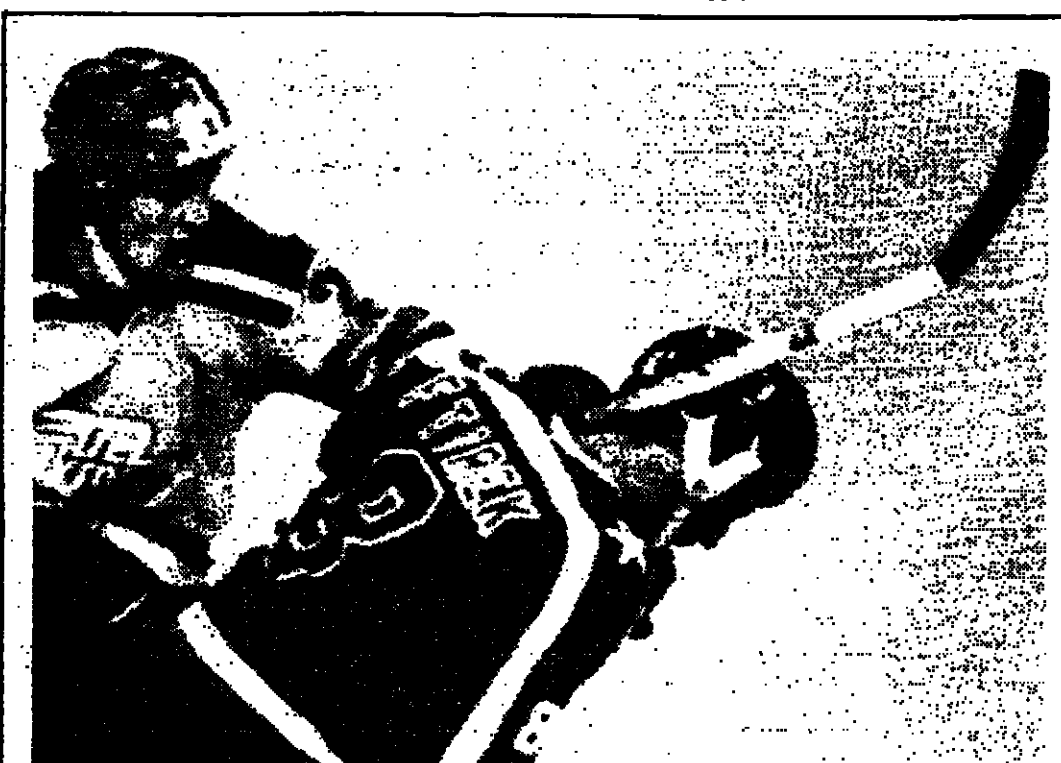
Phillies 3, Braves 0. In the National League, in Atlanta, Steve Carlton pitched a three-hitter, and Gary Matthews drove the game's only runs with a single and a homer as Philadelphia beat the Braves, 3-0. Carlton (11-3) did not allow a runner past second.

Giants 4, Cardinals 2. In San Francisco, Vida Blue and Al Holland pitched a five-hitter against St. Louis as the Giants won their fifth straight, 4-2. Blue (7-5) gave up four hits and two runs in six innings; Holland recorded his sixth save. The Giants scored three runs off Bob Forsch (7-4) in the fifth on singles by Joe Morgan, Jack Clark and Darrell Evans and an error by right fielder Steve Luzzano that allowed two runs to score.

Royals 3, Brewers 1. In Kansas City, Frank White's ninth-inning single through a pop-up in the field drove in two runs back the eight-hit pitching of Jerry Garcia and gave the Royals a victory over Milwaukee. White's single stretched his hitting streak to 11 games.

Expos 4, Reds 3. In Cincinnati, Warren Cromartie singled home the winning run in a three-run seventh to give Montreal a 4-3 decision over the Reds. Training, 3-1, the Expos touched four pitchers for three hits and a walk and benefited from an error by third baseman Ray Knight in mounting their rally.

Dodgers 3, Pirates 2. In Los Angeles, Ron Cey singled in Ken Landreaux in the 14th to give the Dodgers a 3-2 triumph over Pittsburgh. Landreaux had opened the inning with a double.



A frustrated Borte Salming of Sweden high-sticked Team USA's Robbie Ftorek near the end of Tuesday's opening-round 3-1 victory for the Americans in the Canada Cup hockey tournament. Wayne Gretzky and Mike Bossy had two goals apiece in Canada's 9-0 rout of Finland, and Czechoslovakia held the Soviet Union to just 16 shots on goal in those teams' 1-1 tie.

McEnroe, Mandlikova Pressed in First Round

NEW YORK — John McEnroe, showing traces of the temper that's been heard around the world, overcame rain delays, a hostile home crowd and a poor start to defeat Juan Nunez of Chile in four sets Tuesday to begin his defense of the U.S. Open tennis title.

Ivan Lendl and Jimmy Connors, seeded third and fourth, had little trouble advancing to the second round, nor did Tracy Austin, seeded third among the women.

Seeking to become the first man to capture the open three consecutive years, McEnroe blew a 5-0 lead in the first set tiebreaker and then sat out two rain delays totaling more than 2 hours and 20 minutes before disposing of Nunez, 6-7, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

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One More Time: Cowboys, Rams Teams to Beat

By William N. Wallace. NEW YORK — A look at the teams of the National Conference and their expected order of finish in the National Football League's 62d season, which starts this week-end.

Eastern Division. Dallas. If Mike Downs, a rookie free agent from Rice, is the starting lineup last week, can come through, then the Cowboys (12-4) will have solved their defensive backfield problem, which is the only one they have.

Central Division. Minnesota. The Vikings (9-7) tied with Detroit for the 1980 division title, but this was an ordinary team that scored 317 points and allowed 308.

Western Division. Los Angeles. The Rams (11-5) roll out a back line Jewell Thomas or Wendell Tyler behind that enormous offensive line, a first down seems like the smallest possible reward.

NFC PREVIEW

rookie year, gaining 1,303 yards. Freddie Scott and David Hill will catch Gary Danielson's passes.

Two newcomers on an improving defense are Curtis Green, the No. 2 draft choice who will start at tackle, and Gary Cobb, who replaces the veteran Charley Weaver at linebacker.

The Bears (7-9) hired Ted Marchibroda, the former Baltimore coach, to upgrade their passing offense. Marchibroda is satisfied with the quarterback, Vince Evans, but still is looking for better receivers.

The Falcons (12-4) now rank among the NFL's elite, and this year's team will be all but a carbon copy of last year's.

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for the American League and National League, including teams like Boston, New York Yankees, and Los Angeles.

Friday's Line Scores

Table showing Friday's Line Scores for various baseball games, including matchups like Boston vs. New York Yankees.

NFL Exhibition

Table showing NFL Exhibition Final Standings for the American Conference and National Conference.

Transactions

BASEBALL. American League. Chicago—Acquired Francisco Barrios, pitcher, for the purpose of giving him his unconditional release.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

A large grid of classified advertisements including sections for Employment, Classified Advertisements, Automobiles, and Real Estate.

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Art Buchwald

No Fires on Even Days

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan now has most of the budget cuts he asked for and the federal government is phasing out of the "people business."



Buchwald

"Amens," the mayor said. "While he's in California playing cowboy, I'm trying to figure out where I'm going to get the money to run this city for the next four years."

Police Recover Two Paintings

LONDON — Police recovered a stolen Rembrandt Wednesday and arrested the four men they said had the masterpiece with them in a taxi.

only have a fire on odd days of the week. If you have one on an even day you have to put it out yourself.

"What are you going to do about the police department?" "The same thing I'm doing with the libraries. I'm going to keep the police stations open only on Tuesday and Thursday nights and Saturday mornings."

"How do you get one?" I asked him. "You have to take an entrance exam. There are a lot of people trying to get into city hospitals that are not motivated, and it's better to find out before you admit them whether they have what it takes to be a patient."

"You seem to be doing pretty good with the cutbacks in service. I hope the voters understand that your economics are in their best national interests."

"If they don't, they'll think twice the next time they hand out a mandate."

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The World According to Irving

The Creator of 'Garp' Checks Into 'The Hotel New Hampshire'

By Curt Supplec Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — John Irving is bristling with vigilance. He sits a finger down his perfectly combed hair.



Author Irving: "I am a worrier."

He lives in sun-dappled serenity in his country home outside Putney, Vt., with his wife Shyla and sons Colin, 16, and Brendan, 11.

He can't restrict my imagination to my novels," says the 39-year-old author of "The World According to Garp" and four other books. "I am a worrier."

This is the man who created the gore-spattered comic cosmos of "Garp," in which an extended family faces a "thead-and-us world." In the travels of novelist T.S. Garp and his grimly feminist mother, murder covets with

slapstick, sexual mutilation cohabits with high comedy, rape and adultery abound.

The same is true of "The Hotel New Hampshire," a richly humorous, deeply humane, but much simpler saga. The 400-page story follows the seven-member Berry family from New Hampshire to Vienna and back as they found and struggle to maintain three different hotels of the same name.

Throughout a childhood that was "very rural, working in hayfields and apple orchards," he "couldn't wait to get to go to the school." But it took him five

years to get out: "I had to work my way off to go to college in English courses, where he began to read Hardy, Conrad, Emily Brontë, Dickens and the Russian novelists to whom he still feels a stronger affinity than to American writers."

Like Garp, Irving became obsessed at 15 with both writing and athletics, and as he talks, they often seem mutually symbolic.

In 1963, he dropped out of the University of New Hampshire and decided to go abroad. He picked Vienna for "his middle-class, its East-Westness and 19th-century feel, learning German at Harvard summer school where he met Shyla Leary, who was studying physics and math at Wheelock College. He spent an "idyllic couple of years" reading German and Austrian literature at the University of Vienna, and began writing seriously.

PEOPLE

Swaziland's Monarch Has Diamond Jubilee

In Swaziland, 5,000 troops danced barefoot around a castle pen to mark the 60th birthday of King Sobhuza II.

Actor Melvyn Douglas, 70, last month left most of his \$10 million estate to his family, asked to have memorabilia of his half-century acting career named to museums and universities.

Judge James K. Allen of Dallas is unable to attend anniversary ceremonies in Texas, was sworn into office by a Welsh judge — making him what is believed to be the first U.S. judge sworn into office in Britain.

U.S. Ambassador to London, Robert M. Cutler, is expected to be named to the post of U.S. ambassador to the United Kingdom.

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